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FOREWORD

Pandit Binayak Misra's *Dynasties of Mediaeval Orissa* is a useful supplement to late Professor R. D. Banerji's *History of Orissa* so far as it relates to the dynasties that held sway in Orissa from about 600 to 1100 A. D. The author has dealt with the problems connected with the history of the more or less contemporaneous Śailodbhavas and Bhaumas and the succeeding Somavamśis with ingenuity and erudition. Pandit Misra's treatment of the ancient geography of Orissa is a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject.

14. 7. 33.

RAMAPRASAD CHANDA

PREFACE

In the nineteenth century those, who compiled the history of Orissa, had no alternative but to depend fully on the *Maḍalāpāñji* or the chronicle of the Jagannātha temple of Puri. With the discovery of epigraphic records in Orissa, it was found in the beginning of the current century that the accounts of the pre-Moghul period, recorded in the *Maḍalāpāñji*, are entirely unreliable. The authenticity of the *Maḍalāpāñji* was challenged by the late Dr. Fleet and by the late Mr. M. M. Chakravarty. The results of the pioneer researches of the latter scholar are no doubt a valuable contribution towards the reconstruction of the history of Orissa. But his researches are generally limited to the period from the twelfth century onwards.

Later on the late Professor R. D. Banerjee set himself to the task of bringing out a connected history of Orissa from the pre-historic period down to the British conquest. We cannot deny the fact that his monumental work—*History of Orissa*—embodies a mass of authentic accounts. But due to want of sufficient data, he was hardly able to reconcile certain discrepancies and fully reconstruct the chronology of the different dynasties. However, since the publication of his *History of Orissa*, a few important records have been discovered. These have enabled me to arrive at certain conclusions discussed in the following pages, which, I hope, will be helpful to those who are interested in the Chronology of Orissa. Here I have also arranged all the informations available from the epigraphic records of Mediæval period in such a way that they can be easily studied by the students of history. Moreover, I have made an attempt to identify as far as practicable the places mentioned in them which will enable the readers to form an idea of the extent of territories of different dynasties.

In this connection I express my gratitude to my esteemed friend Pandit Tarakeshwar Ganguly, but for whose encouragement

I would not have set myself to the task of compiling this work. Again cordial acknowledgment of indebtedness is due to my friend Mr. Paramananda Acharya, B. Sc., who rendered me much help in compiling this work.

In conclusion, I have to add that due to mental and physical troubles, I could not carefully look into the proof and in consequence a number of printing mistakes have crept in the book.

B. MISRA

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Ch.	<i>Charana</i>
D.	<i>Dutaka</i>
E.	Engraver
E. I.	Epigraphia Indica
Gr.	...	...	Grant
H.	...	...	Heated by
I.	...	...	Inscription
I. F.	...	...	Immigrant from
Ind. Ant.	...	...	Indian Antiquary
J. A. H. R. S.	Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society		
J. A. S. B.	...	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal	
J. B. O. R. S.	Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society.		
P.	...	...	Plate
Pr.	...	...	<i>Pravara</i>
R. O.	...	...	Resident of
Ś.	...	...	<i>Śakha</i>
Sc.	...	...	Scribe
Se	..	...	Sealed by
V.	...	...	<i>Veda</i>
W.	...	...	Writer

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

P. 9, Table of Chronology, *for* Mādhavarāja 11 (720 A. D). *read* Mādhavarāja 11 (620, A. D.).

P. 11, l. 17, *for* whose names, end, *read* whose names end,

P. 14, l. 31, *for* even the north-west, *read* even now the north-west,

P. 14, l. 32. *for* who claims, *read* who claim

P. 15, l. 12, *for* Purāṇas *read* Purāṇas.²

P. 21, l. 5, *for* century A. D., *read* century A. D.³

P. 21, l. 14, *for* Harṣa era,³ *read* Harṣa era⁴.

P. 21, l. 17, *for* Unmaṭakesarī⁴, *read* Unmaṭakesarī.

P. 21, l. 18, *for* grats, *read* grants,

P. 21, l. 28, *for* Śuddhākara, *read* Śuddhakara.

P. 21, foot-note, *for* 1, *read* 2.

P. 21, foot-note, *for* 2, *read* 1.

P. 22, foot-note 1, *for* Vol. VI, *read* Vol. XVI.

P. 23, l. 10, *for* Jamagartta, *read* Yamagartta.

P. 29, Grant, No. 5, Genealogy Col. *for* Kulastambha and his son Raṇastambha. *read* Raṇastambha and his son Kulastambha.

P. 33, Chronology, *for* Raṇastambha 11, *read* Raṇastambha 11 alias Alāṇastambha.

P. 35, l. 18, *for* te, *read* to.

P. 39, l. 19, *for* tuṅga, who, *read* tuṅga with Vinitatuṅga, who

P. 40, Grant, No. 3, Identification col. *for* (9) keonjhar (locally &c), *read* (9) Konjari (river) in Keonjhar.

P. 44, Grant, No. 7, Identification col., *add* (30) Panchapalli, a pergenna in Daspalla.

P. 53, l. 4, *for* Raṇaded, *read* Raṇadeva.

P. 53, l. 11, *for* 'bhutaṅgati', *read* 'bhut Aṅgati'.

P. 53, l. 29, *for* widows', *read* widow's.

P. 55, l. 3 *for* lordship ever, *read* lordship over.

P. 58, l. 6, *for* grant, No. 98, *read* grant, No 1.

P. 60, l. 23, *for* Beglar, *read* Beglar¹.

P. 60, l. 24 *for* Maṃyūra dynasty, *read* Maurya dynasty².

P. 60, foot-note 1, *for* app. (b)+pp. 1101, *read* app. (b) pp. 110—11.

P. 62, l. 8, *for* Maūrya, *read* Maurya.

P. 63, l. 4, *for* the other inscription, *read* other inscriptions.

P. 63, l. 10, *for* conciliating, *read* reconciling,

P. 63, Table of Chronology, *omit the perpendicular line between Bhīmaratha and Mahābhavagupta II*

P. 64, l. 12, *for that the line, read that the senior line*

P. 64, l. 13 *for another line, read the junior line.*

P. 64, l. 26, *for doner, read donor.*

P. 65, l. 14, *for title, read titles*

P. 65, l. 26, *for his, read this.*

P. 75, l. 2, *for Chandwar, read Chaudwar.*

P. 76, l. 25, *for descents, read descent.*

P. 81, l. 16, *for jurisdictions, read jurisdiction.*

P. 81, l. 24, *for Tapovava in, read Tapovana is*

P. 83, l. 7, *for datas, read data.*

P. 85, Grant, No. 3, Genealogy col., *for Devendravarma, read Anantavarmā's son Devendravarma.*

P. 91, Grant, No. 25, Genealogy col., *omit Rājendravarma*

P. 95, l. 5, *for No. 22, read No. 23.*

P. 95, l. 13, *for No. 3, read No. 9.*

P. 96, l. 24, *for close of, read close copy of.*

P. 108, l. 10, *for centnries, read centuries*

P. 108, l. 13, *for aduce, read adduce*

P. 108, l. 17, *for amonga, read among.*

P. 108, l. 20, *for beeame, read became.*

Omit E. B. succeeding the page number of reference and preceding the name of the editor of plates in some tables.

Dynasties of Mediaeval Orissa

CHAPTER I

(Section A)

ŚAILodbhava RULERS

It is seen from the appended table that the geographical places in the Koṅgada-maṇḍala mentioned in the copper-plate grants of the Śailodbhava rulers, and of Śubhākaradeva and Daṇḍimahādevi of the Kara family are now identified in the Ganjam district or in the neighbourhood of its border. From the identification of the Śalimā of the grant, No. 2, with Śālīā in Banpur in the Puri district, we can determine the northern boundary of Koṅgada. The hill-ranges running from Kaluparāghaṭa westwards seem to have demarcated its northern limit. There is no pass through these ranges of hills which reach a point in the south-west frontier of the Nayagarh State.

The Mahendra hill which runs westwards from the coast of the Bay of Bengal in the east, probably formed the southern boundary line of Koṅgada. Again the hills, now demarcating the eastern boundary of the Kalahandi State, may be supposed to be the natural western limit of the same Koṅgada.

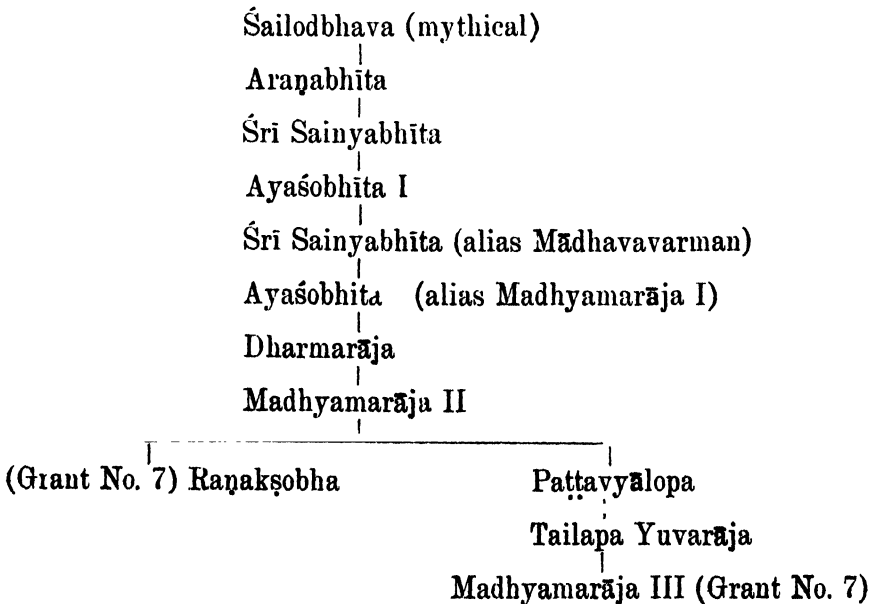
The grant, No. 2, was issued from the place on the bank of the Śalimā. It is, therefore, tempting to localise the capital of Koṅgada in Banpur. But there is no such place in Banpur, which would recall the description of Koṅgada by Hiuen Tsang. The Chinese pilgrim describes that the capital of Koṅgada, 20 *li* in circuit, is situated on an angle of the sea and there are many Deva temples. The situation of Ganjam, a petty town, where the ruins of temples are found in large quantity, recalls exactly Hiuen Tsang's description. I, therefore, think that the capital of Koṅgada should be identified with Ganjam and the place of issue of the grant, No. 2, should be supposed to be a temporary camp established on the bank of the Śalīā in Banpur.

The panegyric text of the grant, No. 4, is a copy of that of the grant, No. 3, and it contains an additional eulogy of a further generation. The donor of the grant, No. 4, appears to my mind, to be the son of the donor of the grant, No. 3.

The scholars would no doubt accept my view that the donor of the grant, No. 5, was the son of the donor of the grant, No. 4, if they compare the texts of these grants. The text of the former grant has been reproduced in the latter grant and again an eulogy of a further generation has been added.

The text of the grant, No. 5, is a replica of that of the grant, No. 6, and it, therefore, appears that the donor of the latter grant is not different from that of the former grant.

The complete set of plates of the grant, No. 7 have not been found. But the eulogical text of Madhyamarāja of this plate is an exact copy of that of the king of the same name of the grant, No. 6. Evidently Dharmarāja son of Madhyamarāja of the grant, No. 7, is not different from the donor of the grant, No. 6. We may therefore, put the Śailodbhava rulers mentioned in the grants, Nos. 3 to 7, in the following chronological order.



The grant, No. 2, was issued in 619-20 A. D. But the dates of other grants are not known. It is stated in the grants, Nos. 5 and 6 that after the accession of Dharmarāja to the throne, Mādhava, probably Dharmarāja's younger brother, raised the standard of revolt to wrest the regal power from his elder brother and was defeated at Fāsikā. Thereafter Mādhava sought the aid of Tivaradeva and again fought. He was also defeated with his ally this time whereupon he passed his days at the foot of the Vindhyas. This Tivaradeva was no doubt the same Tivaradeva of Ratnapura in the southern Kosala.

Chandragupta succeeded his elder brother Tivaradeva to the throne and he was the contemporary ruler of Govinda III. We know that Govinda II, the elder brother of Govinda III's father, was ruling in Saka 705 or A. D. 783.¹ Hence the initial year of Govinda III's reign cannot be supposed to be earlier than 784 A. D. It is recorded in the inscription that Chandragupta was defeated by Govinda III before the birth of his son Amoghavarṣa who ascended the throne in 815-16 A. D.² It is therefore probable that Chandragupta suffered defeat by Govinda III before 800 A. D. In that case, Tivaradeva may be supposed to have ruled some time between 760-90 A. D.

Dharmarāja was 6th in descent from his ancestor Araṇabhita. If we now allot average reign of 25 years, to each of the rulers, who preceded Dharmarāja, we get altogether ($5 \times 25 =$) 125 years, covered by their reign. Now calculating from the date of the grant, no. 2, we get 745 A. D. ($620 + 125$) as the initial year of Dharmarāja's reign. There is now a margin of 15 years between the result of the calculation of the preceding para and that of present calculation (i.e. 760 A.D. and 745 A. D.) which can be allotted to the donor of the grant, No. 2. In that case, Mādhavarāja II of the said grant can be taken as Araṇabhita of our foregoing chronological table.

¹ *History of Decan* by R. G. Bhandarkar, p. 117.

² See *E. I.* vol. XIII, p. 253 for Chandragupta's defeat and *Ind. Ant.* vol. XII. p. 216 for the initial year of Amoghavarṣa's reign, His 52nd year reign falls on Saka 788 or A. D. 816.

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identification
6	Puri plates of Dhar- marāja. <i>J. B. & O. R. S.</i> vol- XVI. pp. 176-188. S. N. Raj guru.	(16) Dukka (17) Dongi (18) Varttani-Viṣaya (19) Mātrechandra- pātaka (20) Fāsikā (battle- field)	(16) Dukkavellu 19°-34" north 85°-8' east (17) Dongi 84°-55" east 20°-3" north in Nayagrah (18) Boirani 85°-56" east 19°-35" north (19) Chandraputu 19°-41" north 85°-11" east in Banpur (20) Same as 15
7	Tekkali plates of Madhyamarāja <i>J. B. & O. R. S.</i> , vol IV. pp. 162-167. M. M. Haraprasad Shastri.	LOST	
8	Ganjam plate of Dandimahādevī. <i>E. I.</i> vol. VI. pp. 133-142.	(21) Villagrāma (22) Barāda (23) Arttani (24) Hondala (25) Khairapātaka	(21) Belgam 19°-26" north 84°-51" east in Atha- garh (22) Baroda 84°-31" east 20° north in Ghoomsur (24) Hoondaln 18°-30" north 84°-52" east (25) Same as 8
9	Kumurang plate of Dandimahādevī. <i>J. B. & O. R. S.</i> , vol. V. pp. 564-569.	(26) Rasambhā (27) Kōṭsara-nagari (28) Khidiṅgahāra- Viṣaya	(26) Rambha 19°-34" north 85°-8" east (27) Kamasor 20°-2" north 84°-44" east in Ghoomsur or Ghantasila in Banpur (28) Same as 13

* It has been pointed out by Mr. S. Rājaguru that from line 22 of Grant no. 6 we get *nṛpatir*—*Ayaśobhita* and as such we should accept *Ayaśobhita* and *Araṇbhita* as correct *vir'ud*as. They also seem to be fitting titles for rulers. After disjoining the combination of words we can get both forms—*Ayaśobhita* and *Yaśobhita*. Similarly we can also get *Araṇbhita* and *Raṇbhita*. But in the above line we cannot get *Yaśobhita*. I, therefore, accept Mr. Rājaguru's suggestion.

OF ŚAILODBHAVA RULERS.

CHAPTER I, SECTIGN A

Genealogy	Donee
Śailodbhava	Golasvāmi alias Māsikā
Araṇabhīta	Gotra—Jātukapṇa
Śrī Sainyabhīta I	Pravara—Vāśiṣṭhātreyā
Ayaśobhīta I	Charaṇa—Vājasaneyā
Śrī Sainyabhīta II	Sākhā—Kānva
Ayaśobhīta II (aliās)	
Madhyamarāja	
Dharmarāja	
Madhyamarāja I	
Dharmarāja	
Madhyamarāja	
Raṇakṣobha	
Paṭṭavyālopa	
Yuvarāja Tailapa	
Madhyamaarāja III	

These plates have been referred to for defining the Koṅgada country. They belong to different dynasty. Hence the genealogy contained in them are not mentioned here.

† The editor misread *rājyaṃ pituḥ prāptavān* in the line 27. Correct reading *rājyepi tat-prāptavān* is found in Grant no. 6 in which the text of this grant has been reproduced. Evidently Madhyamarāja was not a son of Ayaśobhīta as the editor assumed with hesitation. The latter was a surname of the donor. Professor Keftorn similarly held that Mādhavavarman of Grant 3 was a son of Sainyabhīta II (*E. I.*, vol. III p. 42). But Dr. Hultzsch pointed out that Sainyabhīta was a *viruda* of Mādhavavarman (*E. I.*, vol. VI, p. 144).

INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference	Place-names.	Identification
1	Khurda copper-plate Grant of Mādhavarāja. <i>J. A. S. B.</i> vol. LXXIII (1904), pp. 282- 88 Ganga Mohan Laskara.	(1) Thora (2) Aharana (3) Kumbhārachhoda	(1) Thora-bonga, 19°-16'' north, 84°-25'' east (3) Kumārāgān. 19°-18'' north 84°-27'' east
2	Ganjam plate of Sasānkarāja's time. <i>E. I.</i> vol. VI, pp. 143-46. F. Hultzsch.	(4) Śālimākula (place of issue) (5) Chavala (6) Kṛṣṇagiri-Viṣaya	(4) Salia—a rivulet in Banpur (5) Chailu, 84°-57'' east, 19°-16'' north in Khallikota estate (6) A hill under the same name in Khallikotta
3	Buguda plates of Mādhavarman. <i>E. I.</i> vol. III pp. 41-46 F. Keilhorn.	(7) Poipuni (8) Khadirapātaka (9) Guḍā-Viṣaya	(7) Poipuni, 19°-11'' north, 84°-21'' east, near mahendra hill (8) Koirapatty 84°-53 east 19°-37'' north (9) In the Ganjam many places-names have Guḍā as final member.
4	Parikud plates of Madhyamarāja. <i>E. I.</i> vol. IX. pp. 281-287. R. D. Banerjee (Regnal Year 26) year 88 of an unspecified era.	(10) Pūrvakhaṇḍa (11) Katakabhukti	(10) The region lying to the east of Aska is called Purvakhaṇḍa
5	Kondendā Grant of Dharmarāja. <i>E. I.</i> vol. XIX. pp. 265-70. Y. R. Gupta.	(12) Koṇḍeṇḍā (13) Kbiḍiṅgahāra- Viṣaya (14) Somapura (place of issue) (15) Fāsikā (battle- field)	(12) Komāṇḍa 84°-56'' east, 20° north in Nayagarh state. (13) A hilly tract of Banpur, bordering the Nayagarh state, is called Kheḍajhari (14) Soonpur 84°-47'' east 19°-8'' north (15) Fasi 19°-36'' north 84°- 57'' east in Athagarh.

OF ŚAILODBHAVA RULERS.

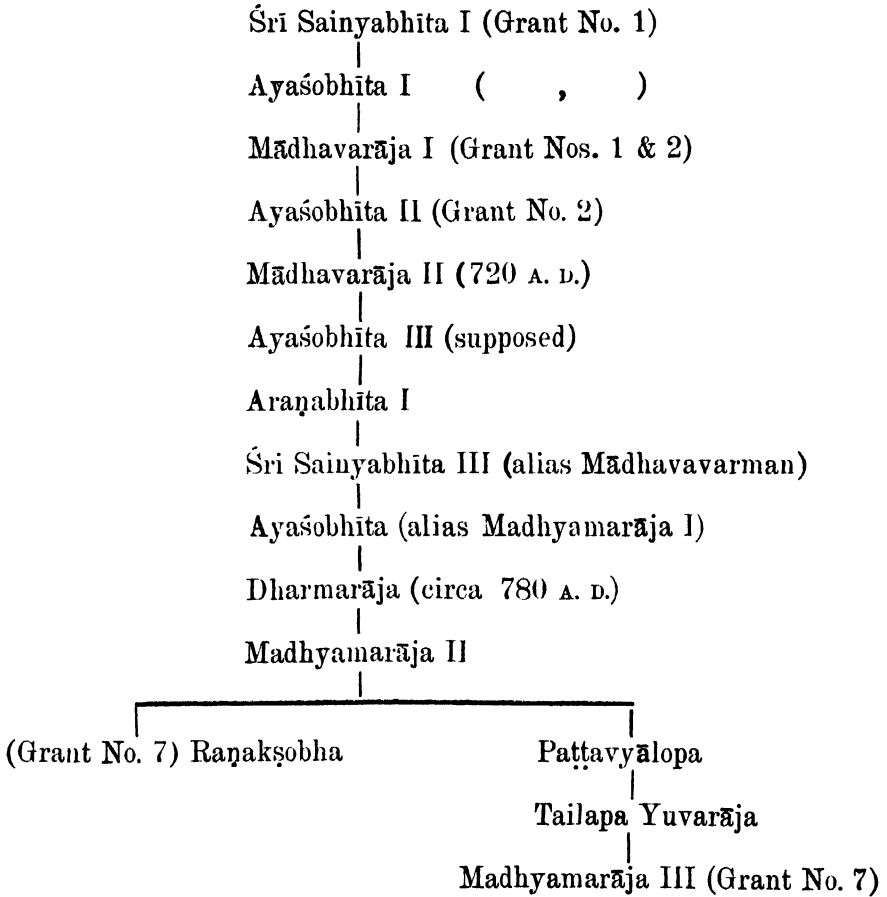
CHAPTER I, SECTION A

Genealogy	Donoc
Śrī Sainyabhī'a Ayaśobhīta Mādhavarāja	Prajapatisvāmi of Vatsa Gotra and Vājasaneyika Kānvaśākḥā
Mādhavarāja I Ayaśobhīta Mādhavarāja II (619-20 A.D.)	Chharampasvāmi Gotra—Bhāradavāja Pravara—Aṅgīrasa and Vārhaspatya
Śailodbhava (mythical) Arāṇabhīta Śrī Sainyabhīta I Ayaśobhīta Mādhavarāman (alias) Śrī Sainyabhīta II	Vāmana Ādityadeva Bhaṭṭa Vāmana Gotra—Haritaka Charana—Taittiriya Pravara—Aṅgīrasa, Vārhaspatya and Yuvanaśva
Śailodbhava (mythical) Arāṇabhīta Śrī Sainyabhīta I Ayaśobhīta Śrī Sainyabhīta II †Madhyamarāja (alias) Ayaśobhīta II	Twelve Brahmins
Śailodbhava (mythical) Arāṇabhīta Śrī Sainyabhīta I Ayaśobhīta I Śrī Sainyabhīta II Ayaśobhīta II (alias) Madhyamarāja Dharmarāja	Bhaṭṭa Gṣṇadevasvāmi Gotra—Kauika Pravara—Audalat, Devarāt and Viśvāmītra Charana—Vājasaneya

If it be untenable, we may hold that another generation ruled between Mādhavarāja II of the grant, No. 2, and Araṇabhita of the chronological table given before. The supposed ruler must have assumed the *Viruda* Ayaśobhita.

The *virudas* of this family alternated between Ayaśobhita and Araṇabhita, or Śri-Sainyabhita. If Araṇabhita of the chronological table be not accepted as the son of either Ayaśobhita of the grant, No. 2, or of supposed Ayaśobhita, two further generations, namely Araṇabhita and Ayaśobhita, would be supposed again to have preceded Araṇabhita of the given chronological order. This supposition seems to be untenable, because 75 years' reign of 3 supposed generations put the initial year of Dharmarāja's reign in 820 A. D. when Tivaradeva was certainly not alive. It, therefore, appears that the supposition of one generation is sufficient.

The text of the grant, No. 1, is quite different from that of all other grants. The donor of the grant, No. 1, claims supremacy over the whole Kalinga while the donor of the grant, No. 2, is indicated to be a feudatory of Śaśāṅkarāja. I, therefore, hold that the former grant is earlier than the latter. This assertion can also be corroborated by the palæography. Mādhavarāja I of the grant, No. 2, may be supposed to be identical with Mādhavarāja of the grant, No. 1. We may now reconstruct the following complete chronological table of the Śailodbhava rulers :



I have visited recently Baṅkāḍa which is situated on the bank of the Sāliā in Banpur. The place is fortified on all sides by the forest-clad hills. On one of these hills there is lying a large slab of stone containing a votive inscription. On palæographic ground this inscription can be assigned to the 5th century A. D. There are also other relics of antiquarian interest in this place.

In the grants, nos. 3 to 6, the founder of the Śailodbhava family is said to have come out of a rock. But we do not know whether Baṅkāḍa which is called Bakharma in the inscription was the original seat of this family.

CHAPTER I

(Section B.)

SIVARAJA OF PATIAKELA GRANT.

A copper-plate from Patiakela in the Cuttack district was edited by the late R. D. Banerjee in E. I., Vol. IX (pp. 283-288). It contains a date written in words as well as in figures. But unfortunately the letters and figures of the date are damaged. Nevertheless the date has been ascertained by the editor.

In the beginning of the text 83 written in words is decipherable and in the concluding portion the figure 200 is discernible. It has, therefore, been assumed by the editor that the mutilated letters succeeding 83, written in words were intended for expressing 200. The plate is thus supposed to have contained the year 283 which, in the editor's opinion, belongs to the Gupta era, because the use of Gupta era in Orissa in the first quarter of the 7th Century A. D. is proved by Mādhavarāja's grant¹ the characters of which resemble in form those of the plate under discussion. His supposition is also borne out by the similarity of style of composition of the texts inscribed on these two grants. I give below extracts from each text to illustrate the said similarity.

Chatur-udadhi-salila-vichī-mekhalā-nililāyām Sadvīpa-giri-
pattanavatyām vasundharāyām Goptrāvde varṣa-śata-traye
varttamāne Mahārājādhirāj Śrī-Śaśāṅkā-rājye śāsati-dharaṇitale
(Madhavarāja's plate)

Salila-nidhi-velā-valāyita-chala-taraṅgābharāṇa-ruchira-maṇ-
gura (?) -pattanavatyām vasumatyām pravarttamāna-māṇa-vaiśa-
rājyakāle tray-ādhi-ka-aśīty-uttara-Maudgal-āmalakule gagana-tala-
sitadidhīti-nivāte sita-charite paramamāheśvara-Śrī-Sagguyayyane
Śāsati dakṣiṇa toṣalyām-(Patiakela Plate)

¹ E. I., Vol., VI, pp. 144 ff.

On consideration of the style of composition, we can suppose that these texts belong to the same period, for imitation of style from the text inscribed on a copper-plate which is considered as a secret property, is not probable at a distant date. Apparently the year of Patiakela grant can be supposed to have belonged to the Gupta era. But we cannot understand why the said year has been connected with the reign of the Māṇa dynasty. Did Śaśāṅka alias Narendragupta belong to the Māṇa family? Śaśāṅka established his sovereignty over Kārṇasuvārṇa a tract of country which has not yet been well defined. According to the speculation of some scholars, Manbhum formed a part of Kārṇasuvārṇa. Manbhum seems to have derived its name from the Māṇa family which ruled over it. I need mention here that *Bhañja*, the surname of the rulers of a particular family, is the appellation of that family. Similarly Māṇa the surname of the rulers of another family might have been the appellation of another family. Only two inscriptions, belonging to the rulers whose names, end in the Māṇa suffix, have so far been discovered in the Hazaribagh district which is not far from Manbhum.¹ Out of them Udayamāna's inscription discloses that Udayamāna, a merchant of Ayodhya, was the founder of the Māṇa rule. On palæographic ground this inscription has been assigned to the 8th century A. D. But it can be gleaned from the text inscribed that Udayamāna flourished long before the time of the inscription. It is also supposed by the editor of this inscription that out of respect to Udayamāna's name, the people of the locality engraved an account of him on a stone. Udayamāna might have, therefore, flourished earlier than the time of the said inscription, but we do not know whether Śaśāṅka belonged to the Māṇa family or whether the Māṇa family of Patiakela grant is indetical with Udayamāna's family.

It is stated in the Patiakela grant that Śivarāja, the donor of the grant, was a feudatory of one Sagguyayyana of Maudgala family who was ruling in southern Tosali. *Rāja*, the final member of the name of the donor, tempts me to connect

¹ E. I., Vol. II, pp. 343-347.

Śivarāja with the Śailodbha family for the names of the rulers of this family often ended in the suffix *Rāja*.

The village Tandravalla granted by this plate is identical with Tendra which is a few miles west of Jajpur. I think, Valla the last member of the name of the granted village, has been transformed to Veelpara, the name of the village one mile south of Tendra. It is probable that the Tandravalla was divided into two parts in later times. However Varttanaka, the place of issue of the grant, can be identified with Barchana about twelve miles south of Tendra.

I may mention in the conclusion that the present Khandayat family at Ratangiri which is not far from Barchana, belongs to Maudgala Gotra and the insignia of this family is Saila (hill). The traditional account relates that the remote ancestors of this family were the rulers of the locality. But it is difficult to ascertain whether this family is the remnant of Śivarāja's family.

CHAPTER II

(Section A)

BHAUMA RULERS

Bhauma rulers issued their grants either from Guhadevapāṭaka or from Guheśvara-pāṭaka. These places of issue are no doubt one and the same place. Guhadeva was probably transformed to Guheśvara in later times. However Guheśvara-pāṭaka seems to be the capital of the Bhauma territory, first because all the grants were issued from this place and secondly this place has been described as a beautiful town in the grants, Nos. 2 and 5 to 10.

It is stated in the Oriya Mahābhārata by Sarala Das of the 15th century A. D. that Viṣṇukara with the aid of Bhima founded the Kara rule over a holy land called Śivapura. Bhauma family is also mentioned as the Kara family in the grant, No. 7. The change of the family-name, from Bhauma to Kara, is no doubt due to Kara suffix occurring at the end of the name of each and every ruler of the family which is mentioned as Bhauma in the grants, Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6. However on the authority of Sarala Das, we can now identify the capital of Bhauma or Kara territory with Śivapura of the Mahābhārata, which is identical with Śivadāsapura a part of Jajpur town where the ruins of a palace is now traceable.

According to the version of the Virajā-māhātmya, some shrines at Jajpur bear the names Laliteśvara, Kusumeśvara and Daṇḍiśvara. These shrines may be supposed to have taken their names after Lalitahāra, Kusumahāra and Daṇḍimahādevī who flourished in the Bhauma family. Again the scribe of the grant, No. 2, is said to be the resident of Virajā which is another name of Jajpur. I, therefore, identify Guheśvara-pāṭaka with Godhaneśvara, pātanā lying in the vicinity of the aforesaid Śivadāsapura, which was probably a part and parcel of Guheśvara-pāṭaka, in ancient times. Guheśvara probably transformed to Godheśvara which has, very

likely, been sanskritised as Godhaneśvara. However I need mention here in support of my identification of Guheśvara-pāṭaka that the scholars have unanimously identified the capital of Orissa of Hiuen Tsang's time with Jajpur.

The readers will find that the village Bubhurudā of the grant, No. 2, is unquestionably identical with Buhurudā lying in the proximity of Puri. Bubhurudā is said to have been included in the southern Tosala, not in the Kongada-maṇḍala. Evidently the northern limit of Kongada can, in no way, be stretched beyond Kaluparaghat.

The villages of the northern Tosala of the grant, No. 1, is now traceable in the Balasore district. We gather from the Raghuvamśa by Kālidāsa that the Kapiśā or the modern Cossai in the Midnapore district formed the northern boundary line of Utkala which comprised Tosala.

It is stated in the Purāṇas that one Guha, belonging to a non-aryan family protects the peoples,—Kaliṅgas, Māhiśyas and Māhendra Bhaumas or the Bhauma tribe inhabiting the Mahendra hill.¹ The hill ranges extending from Orissa and the northern Circars to Gondwana, some of which near Ganjam is still called Mahindra, were known as Mahendra-giri-mālā in ancient times.² It, therefore, appears that the term *Māhendra Bhauma* of the Purāṇas is alluded to the Bhūyāñ tribe of the northern feudatory states of Orissa.

In the Majjhima-nikāya and Mahābagga of the Pāli literature two Bhūyāñs, Tapusa and Bhallika of the Utkala country, are said to have met Buddha at Bodhagaya. In the Purāṇas the Utkala people are also indicated as neighbours of the people of the Gaya district³ and as descendants of Ilā. I think, Ilā implies earth. Apparently the Utkala country extended up to the Gaya district in the north-west. It is worth-mentioning that even the north-west frontier of Orissa is predominated by the Bhūyāñs who claims descent from earth. Apparently the Bhūyāñ tribe constituted the

1 Purāṇa text by Pargiter.

2 Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa, edited by Pargiter, p. 284.

3 Harivamśa Ch. X.

ancient Utkala people. The text, running on the lines 3 and 4 of the grant, No. 2, also discloses that Bhauma was a distinguished clan of the Utkala family.

Bhaumyasya mahati Khyāti guṇa-māl=Otkale kule nṛ-
pro=bhūd=abhūtapūrvv=osmin

(In the widely reputed Bhauma family of Utkala, there flourished an unprecedented King—)

In the language of the Bhūyāns *pāṭa* signifies *generation*. Pāṭaka can, therefore, be interpreted as the founder of the family. Hence Guhadeva-pāṭaka, the name of the capital of the Bhauma territory, owes the origin of its name to the king Guha of the Purāṇas.

We find that Śāntikara, husband of Tribhuvana-mahādevī of the grant, No. 5, is identical with Lalitahāra, husband of Tribhuvana-mahādevī of the grant No. 7. Now Śāntikara can again be identified with Lalitahāra of any of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10. Hence in the light of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, we can suppose that Śāntikara had an elder brother. Kusumahāra by name.

I have carefully examined the form of the symbol representing the numerals of the year of the grant, No. 2. This symbol fully resembles in form that of the inscription. No. 4, which denotes 90. Again I have compared the symbol of the grant, No. 2 with that denoting 90 in Buhler's chart (table IX, Col. 24). Evidently the grant, No. 5, is not much removed in date from the grant, No. 2. This statement is also supported by the identification of Harivarddhna, who heated the plate of the grant No. 2, with the personage of the same name of the grant, No. 7. We can, therefore identify Śubhākara and his son Śivakara of the grant, No. 2, with Paramasaugata Śubhākara I of the grant, No. 5 and Kusuamahāra of the grant, No. 8, respectively. It is needless to say that Śivakara and his son Śubhākara of the grant, No. 2, are identical with Śivakara and his son Śubhākara of the grant, No. 1.

Lalitahāra of the grant, No. 7 has been identified with Śāntikara of the grant No. 5. It is, therefore, not probable that

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No. Reference.	Place names.	Identification.	Genealogy
1 Neulpur Gr. of Subhākaradeva. E. I. Vol. XV, pp. 1-9 E. b. R. D. Banerjee Year 84, Mārga vadi 13.	(1) Guhadeva-pātaka (place of issue) (2) Kompāraka on Parvata-droni and (3) Solanapura (new name given to amalgamated village) in (4) Pañchāla (5) in Uttara Tosala.	(1) Godhaneśvarapātna (a part of Jajpur town in the Cuttack district) (2) Kopāree (20°-17' N. 86°-25' E) in Balasore. (3) Solanapura (20°-53' N. 86°-11' E) on the north bank of the Vaitarani near Jajpur. (4) Panchamal perenna in Balasore.	Paramopāsaka Kṣemañkara alias Nṛgatapha | Paramatathūgata Śivakara | Paramasaugata Subhākara (Mahārājā)
2 Chaurasi Gr. of Sivakaradeva. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XIV, pp. 292-306. E. b. Narayan Tripathy Year 93. Kārttika sudi Dvā-dśi.	(6) Guhadevi-pātikā (place of issue) (7) Bubhurudā in (8) Antarudra in (9) Dakṣiṇa Tosala.	(6) Same as no. 1. (7) Buhurooda (19°-10' N. 85°-58' E) near Puri. (8) Antarodh — a perenna in the Puri district.	Sivakara (Queen Jayāvali devī) | Subhākara (Queen Mādhavidēvī) | Sivakara Paramabhāṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja and Parameśvara
3 I. of Santikara in Gaueshgumpha. E. I. XIII, p. 167. E. b. R. D. Banerjee.			
4 Dhauri cave I. of Santikara E. I. Vol. XIX, pp. 263-64. E. b. R. D. Banerjee. (year 93)			
5 Hindol P. of Subhakaradeva. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVI, pp. 69-83. E. b. Binayak Misra. Year 150. Srāvaṇa sudi 7.	(10) Guheśvarapātaka (place of issue) (11) Noḍḍilo in (12) Kāñkavirāvisaya in (13) Uttara Toṣali (14) Gangetī (stream) (15) Panktāpollā.	(10) Same as no. 1. (11) Naṇḍelo in Hindol. (12) Konkaraj in Angul (20°-58' N. 86°-29' E) (14) Gangejodi in Hindoi (20°-46' N. 85°-13' E) (15) Potnapat in Angul (20°-37' N. 85°-12' E)	Lakṣmīkara | Paramasaugata Subhākara | Santikara (Queen Tribhuvanamahādevī, born of Nāga family) | Subhākara Mahārājādhirāja

OF BHAUMA RULERS

CHAPTER II, SECTION A

Officers.	Donees.	Remarks.
D.—Mahākṣapatalādhikṣa Samudradatta. Sc.—Mahākṣapatalika Bhogi Vrahmadatta. H.—Narāyaṇa. E.—Eḍadatta,	Two hundred Brahmins of different Gotras.	The numeral of the year was read as 8 by the editor. He also read the day as 23 and Guheśvarapāṭaka as Subheśvarapāṭaka.
H.—Harivardhana R. of Virajā.	Jallubhatta. G.—Kātyāyanasa Pr.—Vaiśvānara and Maitrakāthakullā.	The editor read the numerals of the Year as 13. He also read 'Chiraja' <i>etc.</i> , for Virajāvāstavya taptakāra.
		The cave was probably cut under the patronage of Loyomaka son of physician Bhīmata son of Nannāṭa.
		The cave was probably cut under the patronage of physician Bhīmata son of Nannāṭa.
Sc.—Bhoji Haravara. H.—Pedārpala Rāma-deva. E.—Nattakāra Vijaya-jiva son of Anandajīva.	The village was granted for the worship of Vaidyanātha bhaṭṭāraka.	<i>Kamalākara-bhāskara</i> are not names of the rulers. This grant was made at the request of Pulindarāja.

The Grants of the Bhauma rulers contain the seal representing the figure

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

6	Dharakot C. P. Gr. of the kara king Subhakaradeva. J. A. H. R. S., Vol. IV, pp. 189-194. E. b. Satyanarayana Rajguru.	(16) Guheśvarapātaka (place of issue) (17) Gujjata in (18) Jayakataka in (19) Kongadamaṇḍala.	(16) Sama as no. 1. other place-names are not precisely deciphered.	"
7	Dhenkanal P. of Tribhuvanamahadevi. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 419-427. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri. Year 160. Kārtika, sudi 6.	(20) Guheśvarapātaka (place of issue) (21) Kontāsaparā in (22) Olāśrama-viśaya in (23) Toṣala,	(20) Same as no. 1. (21) Kontāparā (20°-8" N, 86°-4" E) in Cuttack. (22) Olasa (20°-9" N, 86°-1" E) in Cuttack.	Ummatakesari : Gayāda : Lalitahāra Mahārājādhirājā Paramēśvarī Queen Tribhuvanamahadevi, daughter of Rajamalla of southern country
8	Ganjam P. of Dandīmahadevi. E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 137-140. E. b. Professor F. Keilhorn. Year 180, Mārgaśīrṣa, vadi, 5 Sankrānti.	(24) Guheśvarapātaka (place of issue) (25) Villagrāma in (26) Varāḍākhandaviśaya in (27) Kongada in (28) Dakṣiṇa Toṣala (29) Hoṇḍala (30) Khairapātaka.	(24) Same as no. 1. (25) Belgan (19°-26" N, 84°-51" E) in Athgarh in Ganjam. (26) Barooda in Ghoomsur (20° N, 84°-31" E) Ganjam. (27) Hoondalu (18°-30" N, 84°-52" E) in Ganjam. (30) Koirapatty (19°-37" N, 84°-53" E) in Ganjam.	Ummata Sinha : Gayāda : Lolahāra : Kusuma-hāra Lalita-hāra : Sāntikara, Subhākar After Subhākar a queen ascended the throne and then her daughter Dandīmahadevi
9	Ganjam G. of Dandīmahadevi. E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 141-142. E. b. Professor F. Keilhorn.	(31) Guheśvarapātaka (place of issue) (32) Rasambhā in (33) Arttani-viśaya in (34) Kongadamaṇḍala in (35) Dakṣiṇa Toṣala.	(31) Same as no. 1. (32) Rambhā (19°-34" N, 85°-8" E) in Khalikota Estate.	"
10	C. P. Gr. of Dandīmahadevi. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. V, pp. 564-577. E. b. H. Panday. Year 187, Jyāiṣṭha, sudi 13.	(36) Guheśvarapātaka (place of issue) (37) Kaṇṭasārānagrī in (38) Khidīngahāra-viśaya in (39) Kongadamaṇḍala in (40) Dakṣiṇa Toṣala (41) Bānsilichchheda.	(36) Same as no. 1. (37) Ghanṭasīlā in Banpur wherefrom the grant comes. (38) A hilly tract of Banpur, bordering the Nayagarh state is called Khedajhari.	"

BHAUMA RULERS

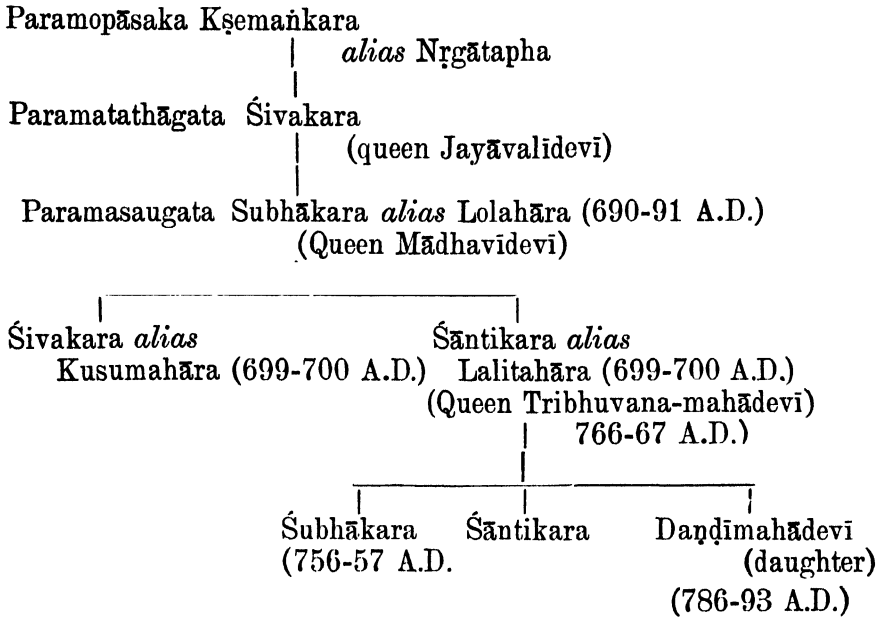
CHAPTER II, SECTION A

	Bhaṭṭa Narāyaṇadeva Kunṭhabhaṭṭa.	Owing to mutilation of letters, the text of the plate has not been accurately deciphered. But it appears that the text of this grant is a replica of that of the preceding grant.
Mahākṣapaṭalādhyakṣa Valabhadra. Sc.—Mahākṣapaṭalika Bhogi Nāgaḍeva. H.—Malināmbuvāha Kavirasena. E.—Harivarddhana and Rasabhavardhana.	Bhaṭṭa Jagadhara. G.—Bhāradvāja. Pr.—Āṅgīrasa. Vār- haspatya and Bhāradvāja. Ch.—Vājasaneyā. S.—Kāṇva.	The editor reads Śu- bheśvara pāṭaka. The numerals of the year have not been correctly deciphered by him. Tribhuvanamahādevi was Parama-vaiṣṇavi.
Mahāsandhivigrahi— Ugrāditya. Jambhāṇa, son of Jayātman composed the text.	Dhavaḷa grandson of Apratidaghoṣha of Vingi- pāṭaka. G.—Viśvāmītra. Pr.—Devalāta and Audalata. S.—Kāṇva.	Gayāda, Lolahāra and Lalitahāra are correct readings for Madgapāda, Lolabhāra and Lalita- bhāra respectively.
Sc.—Bhogāda. E.—Kaṇṭhakaka.	Bhaṭṭaputra Puruṣo- tama. G.—Kāśyapa. Pr.—Kāśyapa, Avach- chha and Naidhrva.	Dakṣiṇa Tosalāyāin is misread as Dakṣiṇa Kośa- lāyāin.
Jambhāṇa son of Jayātman composed the text. Mahākṣapaṭalādhikṛta Rāṇaka Śrī Bhuṣaṇanāga. E.—Dāmodara son of Devadatta.	Kākadugāda, Vānkulla- Vaivovā, Īśvara, Sarva- deva, Bāṅgeśvara. G.—Bhāradvāja and others.	The editor misinter- prets the symbol repre- senting the numerals of the Year as 300.

the name of Lalitahāra's immediate successor was Śāntikara. I am, therefore, of opinion that Śubhākara of the grant, No. 8, was succeeded by Śāntikara but not vice versa.

We learn from the grant, No. 8, that Śubhākara was succeeded by a queen. This queen is no doubt identical with Tribhuvana-mahādevi of the grant, No. 7.

The texts of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, are one and the same. The grants, Nos. 5 to 10, belong to the same century, because the symbol denoting the 100th, year of an unspecified era, occurs in each of these grants. I, therefore, put the Bhauma rulers in the following chronological order.



Tribhuvana-mahādevī is said in the grant, No. 7, to be the daughter of Rājamalla, the mark on the forehead of the southern region, who averted a calamity which befell the Bhauma family. Again it is stated in the grant, No. 5, that Tribhuvana-mahādevī was born of a Nāga dynasty. I, therefore, identify Rājamalla, father of Tribhuvana-mahādevī, with Pāllavamalla of southern India, who is also known as Kṣatriyamalla, first because the

Pallavas are supposed to have belonged to the Nāga race,¹ secondly the ancestor of Pallavamalla is said to be the son of the daughter of a serpent King² and thirdly *rāja* is synonym of *Kṣatriya*. This Pallavamalla is known to have ruled in the first half of the 8th century A.D. The grants Nos. 5 to 7 can, therefore be supposed to have belonged to the same century.

The era, used in the grants of the Bhauma rulers, can now be taken as Harṣa era, first because Harṣavarddhana's supremacy over Orissa is gleaned from "The life of Hiuen Tsang" by Samuel-Beal and secondly in case of the acceptance of Harṣa era Tribhuvanamahādevī's time coincides with Pallavamalla's time. I need mention here that Keilhorn was also of opinion that the unspecified era, used in the copper plate grants of Orissa, can be taken as Harṣa era.³

It is worth-mentioning that we gather from the grant, No. 5 that this family had a lion emblem. We get from the grant No. 7 that one Ummatakesarī⁴ as the remote ancestor of Tribhuvanamahādevī. Ummatasimha is also found in the grants, No. 8 to 10. Hence either Kesari or Simha appears to be the surnama of the rulers of this family.

Professor Sylvan Levi points out that the King of Orissa who presented the autograph manuscript of Gaṇḍavyuha, the last section of Avataṃsaka, to the emperor of China in the 8th century A.D. as token of homage through Prājña belonged to this Bhauma family. The English rendering of the Chinese translation of the King's name is '*who does what is purc, lion.*' The retranslation of the English rendering, is Śubhakara Simha or Pavitrakara Simha or Śudhākara Simha. Professor Sylvan Levi, therefore, identifies him with Śubhākara of the grant, No. 1, who professed Buddhism and suggests that for the name of this King we must read Śubhakar, for names of his ancestors are recorded as

1 South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II, p. 346.

2 Jovean Dubxeal, Pondicheri, 1917.

3 South Indian Inscription, Vol. II, p. 508.

4 E. I., Vol. VI, p. 134, Foot notes 5 and 6.

Kṣemaṅkara and Śivakara which constituted *Kara*, not *ākara* as last member.¹

That the Kings of this family bore the surname *Siṃha* or *Kesari* has now been proved by the Copper-plates. We can, therefore, unhesitatingly say that the King, who presented the autograph manuscript, belonged to this family. But it is difficult to identify him with Subhākara of the grant, No. 1, because the last member of his name is distinctly *ākara*, not *Kara*. It is, therefore, better to identify him with Sāntikara of the grant No. 5, who in the inscription No. 4 is indicated as a Buddhist. The Chinese translation ought to be re-examined for ascertaining the actual name of the King.

1 E. I., Vol. VI, pp. 363-64.

CHAPTER II

(Section B.)

JAYASIMHA OF UNKNOWN FAMILY

A single plate of Jayasimha has been found in Dhenkanal State. The text inscribed on it begins with "*Mandākinī-kūla-vāsakāt prāptapañcha-mahāśavda.*" It is also stated in this plate that the village granted lies in the Yamagartta-maṇḍala. It has been assumed by the editor of this plate that the grant was issued from the camp established on the bank of the Mandākinī. But the text quoted above conveys no such meaning, for there is no punctuation after "*Mandākinī-kūla- vāsakāt.*"

Jayasimha is said to be the lord of all the Gond people. We can, therefore, locate Jamagartta-maṇḍala in the Pallahara State where the Gond people predominate. As the place-names, mentioned in the grants of the Tuṅga rulers, which were also issued in the Yamagartta-maṇḍala, are now traceable in the Pallahara State and in its neighbourhood, the above location of Yamagartta appears to be tenable.

The place of issue of the grants of the Tuṅga rulers is not mentioned in their grants. We can, therefore, surmise that the practice of recording the name of the place of issue in the grants was not in vogue in the Yamagartta-maṇḍala. There is also no such stream called Mandākinī in the Pallahara State or in its neighbourhood. Apparently Jayasimha's grant was not issued from the bank of the Mandākinī. I think, the text quoted above conveys the meaning that Jayasimha obtained five great sounds from one residing on the bank of the Mandākinī. As this Mandākinī is distinctly identical with the stream flowing under the same name at Jajpur, I am inclined to hold that Jayasimha was the feudatory of a ruler residing at Jajpur. This ruler probably belonged to Bhauma family. This assumption is also corroborated by the fact that Jayasimha, like Bhauma rulers, used a year of an

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference	Glance-names	Identifications
1.	Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayasinha, J. B. O. R. S., vol. II, pp. 417-419. E. B. Mm. Hara- prasad Shastri.	(1) Mandâkinî-kûla (2) Kâryâti in (3) Yamagartta- mandala	(1) A stream under the same name is flowing at Jaipur. (3) Jamagadia (20°-30" N, 85°-5" E) in Angul or Jomurdi (21°-30" N, 85°- 14" E) in Pallahara.

OF UNKNOWN FAMILY

CHAPTER II, SECTION B

Genealogy.	Donee	Officers
Jayasimha (possessor of Panchamahā-savda and lord of all Gonds) (Year 99 of an unspecified era)	Mahendrasvāmi Sakandasvāmi G.—Autathya Ch.—Vājasaneyya	E.—Mahābhogi Tārādatta

unspecified era in his grant. The numeral of the year is also represented by the symbol in the grant under discussion. This year is probably 93 not 99 as read by the editor. On the supposition that the Harṣa era was in use in Orissa, I assign this grant to 699-700 A. D. The palæography is also in support of this date.

CHAPTER II

(Section C)

Sulki Rulers

SULKI RULERS OF KODĀLAKA MANDALA

The readers should bear in mind that almost all the grants of Sulki Rulers were found in the Dhenkanal State and in its neighbourhood. The villages granted by the plates have also been identified in the same locality. Again Kodālaka, the place of issue of all the grants, is identifiable with Koalu where architectural remains now exist.

It has been mentioned in the grant No. 5 that Kodālaka-maṇḍala extended up to a point surrounded by the Śaṅkhajoti. In Oriya *Jodī*, implies a stream (*cf.* Kāthajodī). Śaṅkhajoti can, therefore, be taken for the Sankha, a tributary of the Brahmanī.

The donor of the grant No. 5 has been represented as the lord of all the Gondas. The states of Bamra, Bonai and Gangpur and the valley between the Sankha and the Koel are dominated by the Gondas even today. It is therefore not difficult to define the territory the Sulkis ruled over.

The Sankha flows in a southerly direction, forming the boundary-line between Jashpur State and Simdeg for some distance and joins with the Palamara and from this confluence runs for some miles in a semi-circle and at last flowing in a south-easterly direction joins with the Koel, coming from a northerly direction, at Panposh in the Gangpur State. Now the joint stream flows in a southerly direction under the name Brahmanī through Gangpur, Bonai and Bamra and enters the Dhenkanal State whence it runs eastward. It is, therefore, evident that the Kodālaka-maṇḍala extended in the north-westerly direction up to the confluence of the Sankha and the Palamara.

It is stated in the grant No. 7 that Kaṇadastambha first up-

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference.	Place names.	Identification.
1	Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayas- tambha. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 405-409. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(1) Kodālaka (palace of issue) (2) Chandrapura in (3) Konkulakhanda in (4) Goyila-viṣaya	(1) Koālu (20°-56" N, 85°-19" E) in Dhenkanal State. (2) Chandpur (20°-47° N, 85°-25" E) (3) Kankulu (20°-47" N, 85°-17" E) (4) Goyila (20°-45" N, 85°-17" E)
2	Puri P. of Ranastambha. J. A. S. B., (1895), Vol. LXIV, pp. 123-27. E. B. Mm. Manmohan Chakravarty.	(5) Kodālaka (place of issue) (6) Kāṅkavirā in (7) Goyilakhanda (8) Pajara int (9) Goyila-viṣay	(5) Same as no. 1 (6) Konkarai (20°-58" N, 85° E) (7) Same as no. 4 (9) Same as no. 4
3	Gr. of Ranastambha. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. IV, pp. 151-71. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(10) Kodālaka (place of issue) (11) Jara in (12) Jara-Viṣaya Bounded by (13) Chakalika	(10) Same as no. 1 (11) Jati (21°-53," 85°-44 E) (13) Chakalia (21°-53" N, 85°-39" E)
4	Unpublished Hindol Gr. of Ranastambha, (now preserved at Hindol palace).	undeciphered	
5	Dhenkanal Gr. of Kulas- tambha. J. B. O. R. S., vol. II, pp. 400-405. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(14) Kodālaka (place of issue) (15) Jharavada in (16) Goyila-Viṣaya in the mandala sur- by (17) Saṅkhajoti	(14) Same as no. 1 (15) Jharavada (21°-11" N, 85°-25" E) (16) Same as no. 4 (17) Saṅkha—A tribut- ary of the Brahamni
6	Ta'cher Gr. of Kulas- tambha. E. I., vol. XII, pp. 156-58. E. B. R. D. Banerji.	(18) Kodālaka (place of issue) (19) Singa (20) Paśchimakhanda —purvva (Viṣaya)	(18) Same as no. 1 (19) Singara (20°-50" N, 85°-8" E)
7	Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayas- tambha. J. B. O. R. S., vol. II, pp. 412-17. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri.	(21) Kodālaka (place of issue) village is not mentioned	(21) Same as no. 1

OF SULKI RULERS.

CHAPTER II, SECTION C

Genealogy,	Donee	Remarks
Kulastambha | Ranastambha | Jayastambha	Bāvana, son of Khamba, son of Nirvāṇa G.—Sāṇḍilya Pr.—Asita, Devala Ch.—Chchhandoga S.—Kauthuma I. F. Kolānchi	E.—Vaṇik Isvata
Kulastambha | Ranastambha	Belu son of Madhusudana G.—Vatsa V.—Yajuh I. F.—Atidhā (Ayodhyā)	The editor read Kān- kanirā which has been corrected has Kānkavirā in the light of Hindol Plate of Subhakaradeva.
Kulastambha | Ranastambha	Pauchuka son of Hari son of Bazhu I. F. Tillangalabhata in Rādha G.—Kāśyapa Pr.—Kāśyapa, Vachchhāna Naidhruva S.—Kānala, v. Yajuh	
Kulastambha | Ranastambha		
Vikramāditya | Rulastambha | Ranastambha	Vrhaspati son of Ravi son of Sihapa G.—Kāśyapa Pr.—Tryārṣa S.—Mādhyandina V.—Yajuh. I. F. Madhyadeśa	The donee was Vaiṣ- nava.
Kaṇchanastambha | Kalahastambha alias Vikramāditya Ranastambha | Kulastambha Kaṇchanastambha | Kanadastambha alias Vikramāditya | Alānastambha | Jayastambha	Viśvarūpa Bhaṭṭaputra Jadu's son Anantarupa G. Utathya Pr. Tryārṣa I. F. Maṅgalavilā	
	Govvarahuti Chitradikṣita son of Senghalada son of Mandabhuti G.—Yajñādha-Paraśara Pr.—Gārgga I. F.—Hastipada	

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

<p>8 Dhenkanal Gr. of Jayas- tambha's son Nidayas- tambha. J. B. O. R. S., vol., II, pp. 409-12. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shastri,</p>	<p>(22) Kodālaka (place of issue) (23) Lolapura</p>	<p>(22) Same as no. 1 (23) Lonipara (20°-53'' N, 84°-56'' E)</p>
<p>9 Dhenkanal Gr. of Ranas- tambha, J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 396-400. E. B. Mm. Haraprasad Shostri.</p>	<p>(24) Kodālaka (25) Kolāmpaka</p>	<p>(24) Same as no. 1 (25) Kolambi (23° N, 83°-41'' E)</p>

OF SULKI RULERS.

CHAPTER II, SECTION C

Jaystambha | Nidyastambha	Chāṇḍavachchha G.—Kāśyapa I. F. Rṣivaka Mutāvasu	
Raṇastambha	Sudaiśanadeva G.—Gautama S.—Vājasanaya	E. Muṇḍaka

rooted a king, Dhekata by name, and afterwards duly honoured and restored him to his former position. The tradition relates that Dhenkanal, the name of the state, owes its origin to a Śavara, Dheñkā by name, who was in possession of the present headquarters of the state. There exists now to the west of the chief's residence, which is about six miles from the Brahmani, a stone called Dheñkā-Śavara-muṇḍa (the head of Dheñkā Śavara). This stone is also worshipped by the people of the locality once or twice a year.* The traditional Dheñkā is probably identical with Dhekata of the copper-plate. In that case, it can be held that the southern boundary of the Kodālaka was not far from the Brahmani. The hills bordering the Hindol State may be supposed to have formed the Southern boundary of the Kodālaka-maṇḍala.

The chronology of the Śulkis deserves careful consideration. The appended table shows that the genealogies of the first four grants are one and the same, although the grant No. 1 carries the genealogy for a further generation. It should be mentioned here that the texts of those four grants are also one and the same, except the documentary portion.

The genealogical text of the grant No. 5 is also a copy of that of any of the first four grants, although the name of Vikramāditya is substituted for that of Kulastambha, and Raṇastambha's son is called Kulastambha in it. There will be no objection if I hold now that Vikramāditya and Kulastambha mentioned in the first four grants were one and the same person because of having the same eulogy. Hence Kulastambha, son of Raṇastambha of the grant No. 5 now appears to be Kulastambha II. Evidently Raṇastambha had two sons—Kulastambha II and Jayastambha (of grant No. 1).

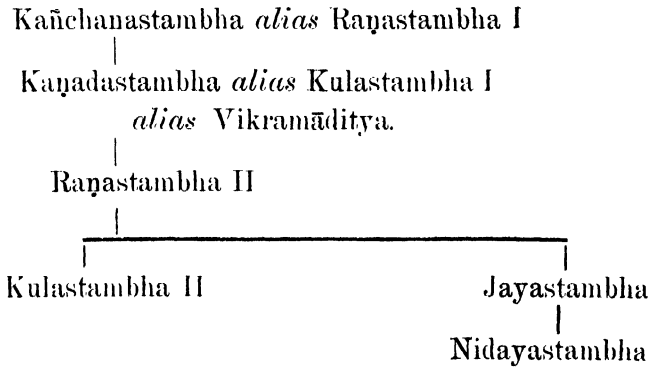
The text of the grant, No. 7 is a copy of that of the grant, No. 6, only containing an additional eulogy of Kaṇadastambha, who is called Kalahastambha in the latter grant. I think, Kalaha has been misread or miswritten for Kaṇada, because there was not much difference between the forms of 'n' and 'l' and of 'd' and 'h.' If it

* *Bengal Gazetteers, Feudatory States, Orissa, Vol. XXI, by L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay, p. 164.*

be tenable Āṇastambha of the grant, No. 7, can be identified with Raṇastambha of the grant, No. 6, because of having the same eulogy. In that case, Kaṇadastambha *alias* Vikramāditya of the grants, Nos. 6 and 7, may be taken as Kulastambha of the first four grants, who has been equated with Vikramāditya of the grant, No. 5. Now Kulastambha, son of Raṇastambha of the grant, No. 6, is identical with Kulastambha of the grant, No. 5, and again Jayastambha of the grant, No. 7, may be taken as the same Jayastambha of the grant, No. 1.

The grant, No. 9, contains the year of an unspecified era in numerical symbol. The symbol is distinctly a *lu* which denotes 100 (see *Prāchīna lipi-mālā* by Gaurishankara Hirachand Ojha, Plate LXXIV). The other figure occurring after *lu* is 3. Thus the year is 103.

Now Raṇastambha of the grant, No. 9, appears to be the first man among the Sulki rulers who made land grants without referring to their overlord. I, therefore, identify this Raṇastambha with Kañchanastambha of the grant, No. 6 or No. 7. So the Sulki rulers may now be put in the following chronological order :



CHAPTER II

(Section D)

NANDA RULERS

Only one plate of this family has been published so far. The place whence it came, is not known. But it is reported that Pandit Nagendranath Mahapatra found this plate in a private family while engaged in searching for Sanskrit and Prakrit MSS. As far as I know the Pandit worked in the Dhenkanal State. So I suppose that the plate was found in that State.

This plate was issued from Jayapura in Airāvatta-maṇḍala. There is a village under the name Jayapur in the Dhenkanal State, which does not seem to be of much antiquity. I think, Jayapura is identical with Nandapura. It is probable that Jayapura was changed to Nandapura, since the Nanda rulers used to reside there.

It is stated in the grant that Jayānanda got the territory of the Gondrama which has wrongly been identified with Ganjama. Gondrama signifies nothing but the Gond people.

The mention of Airāvatta-maṇḍala is found once again in the Narasinghpur charter of Uddyotakesari. The villages Kontalaṇḍā and Lovā-karaḍā of this grant have been identified with Kantilo and Karada respectively lying on the southern bank of the Mahanadi in the Khandpara State. The southern boundary of the Kodālaka maṇḍala has been supposed to have been formed by the present northern boundary of the Hindol State. It is, therefore, probable that the Airāvatta-maṇḍala was bounded by the Kodālaka maṇḍala on the north. The hill-ranges running on the southern border of the states of Ranpur and Nayagarh seem to have formed the natural southern boundary of the Airāvatta-maṇḍala. Airāvatta is identical with Ratagarh in Banki in the Cuttack district.

The text of the unpublished grant is a close copy of the published grant. But it is a curious fact that the donor of the published

grant was Dhṛivānanda, although 'Devānanda' is inscribed on the seal of the same grant. The donor of the unpublished grant is Devānanda. No mention as regards the relation of Dhṛivānanda with Devānanda has been made in the published grant. Evidently Devānanda had another name Dhṛivānanda.

I need mention here that there is a mistake in the published text. In line 12 the correct reading is "nṛpatirbhūtas-satāmagraṇi" instead of "nṛpati bhutsutograṇi" which is ungrammatical. The letter *ma* has been omitted by the scribe of the published grant. But in the unpublished grant the same letter is distinct. Again the letter *ta* succeeding *bhū* has not been conjoined with *sa* in the facsimile-print of the published grant. Besides, the metre has been defective by the omission of *ma*. It, therefore, appears that Devānanda had no son, Vilāsatuṅga by name, as suggested by the editor, since the interpretation of the text running on the line 12 has been different, according to the revised reading. It is not probable that any ruler of the Nanda family bore a name which ended in 'tuṅga' suffix. 'Vilāsatuṅga' seems to be an adjective of Devānanda. So the following genealogy of the family is now available.

Jayānanda

|

Parānanda

|

Śivānanda

|

Devānanda *alias* Dhṛivānanda

The unpublished grant contains no date. But the published grant contains the year of an unspecified era. The numerals of the year are represented by symbols. The first symbol has been correctly read as *lu*, (100), but erroneously interpreted as 3 by the editor. The second symbol, which has been wrongly read as *chu*, distinctly represents 90 (*cf.* Dhauli Inscription of Santikar, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 263-64). Then there occurs the figure 3. Thus the year is 193, not 1373 as interpreted by the editor. This year 193 belonged to an era which was used in the plates of the Bhauma

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications
1.	Jayapur C P. of Devānandadeva. J. B. O. R. S. vol XV. pp. 87-97. E. B. A. Banerji Shastri.	(1) Jayapura (place of issue) (2) Silodā in (3) Ai āpattama (ṇḍa) la	Nandapur (20°-44" N, 85° E) in Angul. 2) Siridi (20°-45" N, 85°-9" E) in Dhenkanal State. (3) Ratagarh in Banki.
2.	Unpublished Dhenka- nal P. of Devānanda- deva. (Now preserved in Baripada museum)	(4) Jayapura (place of issue) (5) Lambeva (6) Potadā (Viṣaya) (7) Airāpattamaṇḍala	(4) Same as no. 1. (5) Limboo (20°-28" N, 85°-6" E) in Narasinghpur State (6) Potala (20°-42" N, 86°-14" E) in Hindol State. (7) Same as no. 3.

OF NANDA RULERS.

CHAPTER II, SECTION D

Genealogy	Donee	Officers
Jayānanda (lord of Gonds) | Parānanda | Sivānanda | Devānanda | Vilāsatuṅga | Dhruvānanda	Tribikram | Jidakā | Bāmana G.—Vrihaspati Pr.—Pañchārṣa	Sc.—Sandhivigrahi Dhammada E.—Uddāka
Jayānanda (lord of Gonds) | Parānanda | Sivānanda | Devānanda	Ādityaddhara | Śaktiddhara | Vasmaddhara G.—Kṛishṇātreya Pr.—Archchhanānasa and Śyavāsmana V.—Yajurveda	

or Kara family. The title Paramasaugata, assumed by the donor of the published grant, indicates that he was a Buddhist. He therefore, seems to be a contemporary of one of the Bhauma rulers, because during their reign Buddhism had a stronghold in Orissa. Again the comparison of the scripts of the grant under discussion with those of the plate of Bhanudeva (1312 A. D.), the facsimile-print of which has been incorporated in the *Orissa in the Making* by Mr. B. C. Mazumdar, clearly shows that Devānanda flourished long before the 14th Century A. D.

CHAPTER II

(Section E.)

Tunga Rulers

I need not repeat here the identification of Yamagarttamaṇḍala over which the Tuṅga rulers established their lordship. But I should mention here that the donor of the grant, no. 3, claims lordship over 18 classes of the Gond people or 18 States inhabited by the Gond people (aṣṭādaśa gondramādhipati).

All the texts of the grants belonging to the Tuṅga rulers, so far published, begin with the description of the great hill Rṣivāsaka. Then follows the same eulogical text of a generation in all the grants. But the name of this generation of the grant, No. 3, is different from that of the grants, Nos. 1 and 2. In the former grant, occurs the name Vinitatuṅga and in the latter grants the name is Gayāḍatuṅga. Thereafter runs the same text in all the grants. But the text of the grants, nos. 1 and 2, discloses that one Jagattuṅga, belonging to Sāṇḍilya Gotra, hailed from Rohitasa (modern Rotasgarh) and in his family flourished Sālāpatuṅga whose son was Gayāḍatuṅga, while it is recorded in the grant, No. 3, that one Vinitatunga of Sāṇḍilya Gotra hailed from Rohitasa. Again in the grant, No. 3, the relation of Khadga-tuṅga, who immigrated from Rohitasa, is not mentioned. It, therefore, appears that this Vinitatuṅga was himself the donor Vinitatuṅga son of Khadga-tuṅga.

It is evident from the grants Nos. 1 and 2 that Sālāpatuṅga was not the immediate successor of Jagattuṅga, who hailed from Rohitasa. I, therefore, suppose that Gayāḍatuṅga's plates are later than the grant, No. 3, and Jagattuṅga was not the founder of the Tuṅga rule over the Yamagartta-maṇḍala. However, with the present state of our knowledge, we cannot construct the

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.	Genealogy.
1.	Talcher Gr. of Gayâdatuṅga. J. A. S. B. (new series, 1916). Vol. XII pp. 291-295. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.	() Yamagartta-maṇḍala (2) Tuṅkerā (3) Vāmaitala	(1) Jamagadia (20°-40'N. 85°-5"E) in Angul or Jomurdi (21°-30'N. 85°-15"E) in Pallahara state. (2) Tonkour (21°-25'N. 85°-14"E) in Pallahara	Jagattuṅga | Śalāpatuṅga | Gayâdatuṅga.
2.	P. of Gayâdatuṅga. J. A. S. B. (new series, 1909) vol V. pp. 347-350. E. B. Nilamani Chakravarty.	(4) Yamagartta-maṇḍala (5) Veṇḍunga (6) Toro	(4) Same as no. 1. (5) Balaṅga (21°-44' N. 84°-47"E) in Bonai (6) Thora-kota (21°-20' N. 85°-2" E) in Pallahara.	Jagattuṅga | Śalāpatuṅga | Gayâdatuṅga
3.	Bonai P. of Vinitatuṅga. J. B. O. R. S. vol. VI. pp. 238-240. E. B. M. M. Haraprasad Shastri.	(7) Jamagartta-maṇḍala (8) Khambāi. (9) Konjari.	(7) Same as no. 1. (9) Keonjhar (locally called Kenjhara).	Khadgatuṅga | Rāṇaka Vinitatuṅga (lord of 18 Gonds)

OF TUNGA RULERS.

CHAPTER II, SECTION E

Donee	Seal	
<p>(1) Devaśarmā son of Padmaśarmā son of Dhanaśarmā. G.—Kāśyapa. Pr.—Vatsyāyana & Naidhruva. S—Kāṇva of Yajurved. I. F. Mutharuthabhaṭṭa in Varendra R. O. Sāviraḥhaṭṭa in Odra.</p> <p>(2) Vṛṣṭideva son of Lallaḍa son of Dhaduka. G.—Vatsa. Pr.—Pañchārṣa S—Kāṇva of Yajurveda I. F. Sāvathi. R. O. Yamagarttamaṇḍala.</p>	<p>Crescent</p> <p>bull</p>	<p>This family came from Rohitagiri (modern Rotasgarh in Bihar) and belonged to Sāṇḍilya Gotra.</p>
<p>(1) Dādo son of Govinda son of Kaka Ojha. G.—Kausika. Pr.—Tryārṣa. I. F. Ahichnatra. R. O. Kuruvābhaṭṭa in Odra</p> <p>(2) Trivikrama,</p> <p>(3) Puruṣoattma son of Viṣṇudiksita G.—Kausika, Pr.—Tryārṣa. Further donees appear.</p>	<p>"</p>	<p>"</p>
<p>Harṣānala grand son of Kukasa G.—Hāritasa Pr.—Āṅgīrasa, Ambarisa and Yanvanāśva.</p>	<p>dear, standing by a tree</p>	<p>"</p>

accurate chronology of the Tuṅga rulers, although I throw here the following suggestion.

Khadgatuṅga
|
Vinitatuṅga
|
Jagattuṅga
|
Sālāṇatuṅga
|
Gayādatuṅga.

CHAPTER III

(Section A)

BHANJA RULERS

I have appended a table showing the identification of geographical places mentioned in the copper-plate records of the Bhañja rulers. I do not vouch for the accurate identification of the ancient place-names. Nevertheless I do not hesitate to correct some of the identifications, made by others, which have hitherto remained unchallenged. Mr. B. C. Mazumdar identified Khiñjali with Khimidi.* This Khimidi has been mentioned in the Ratanpur stone inscription of Jajalladevea of 1114 A. D.† Apparently Khimidi is not the variant of Khiñjali.

Rai Bahadur Hiralal identifies Khiñjali with Keonjhar§ which is locally called Kendujhar. This identification seems also to be phonetically untenable. I, therefore, identify it with Iñjili in Angul. This is certainly not opposed to phonetic rules. In this manner I have corrected the identifications previously made by either myself or others. However the credit for identification of the places mentioned in the copper-plate records of the Bhañja rulers, does not belong to me, but goes to Rai Bahadur Hiralal who first undertook this tedious task.

Now I warn the readers not to be misled by the wrong reading of the grants, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9. These grants are edited by one and the same scholar who reads Baudhapti for Bodhayati, Khiṇḍani for Khiñjali and Pātipura or Br̥tipura for Dhṛtipura.

The appended table shows that the places mentioned in the grants, Nos. 2 to 23, are identified in Ghoomsur, Baud, Nayagarh Dashpalla, Athmallik and Sonpur. The places mentioned in the

* J. B. O. R. S. Vol. II p. 430.

† E. I. Vol. I, p. 32 ff.

§ E. I. Vol. XVIII, p. 300.

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
1	Baud P. of Neṭṭabhañja J. B. O. R. S. vol. XVII, pp. 104-118. E. B. Binayak Misra	(1) Āṅgulakapattana (place of issue) (2) Laundaka (3) Stambakāra (4) Batarā in (5) Olāśringaviṣaya	(1) Angul (20°-48" N, 85° E). (2) Ramudi (10° 53" N, 85° E). (4) Patarea (20°-52" N, 85° E). (5) Alusingi (20°-33" N, 85°-23" E) in Hindol	Mahārāja Neṭṭabhañja 98th year of an unspecified era.
2	Sonpur P. of Satrubhañja E. I. vol. XI pp. 99-101. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(6) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (7) Milupādi in (8) Royarā-visaya in (9) Ubhaya-Khinjali	(8) Roila (20°-53" N, 84°-26" E) (9) a Injili (20°-48" N, 84°-49" E) in Angul. b Indragadia (20°-6" N, 85°-8" E) locally called Hiñjalagadia, in Navagarh	Śilābhañja | Śatrubhañja
3	Kumārakelā Charter of Satrubhañja J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 429-435. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(10) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (11) Jayantamurā (12) Kumārakelā in (13) Khinjali	(11) Janamaira (20°-50" N, 83°-53" E). (12) Kumārakelā (20°-53" N, 83°-59" E) (13) Same as No. 9.	Angati | Rānaka | Śatrubhañja 15th regnal year.
4	Singhara P. of Rapabhañja J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 481-486. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar	(14) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (15) Singhorā (on the bank of) (16) Vyāghra (17) Mahalopi in (18) Ubhaya Khinjali	(15) Sugura (20°-41" N, 84°-2" E) (16) A tributary of the Mahanadi in Baud. (17) Maholi (20°-37" N, 84°-49" E). (18) Same as No. 9	Silābhañja | Satrubhañja | Rānaka | Rapabhañja 9th regnal year.
5	Tasapaikera Gr. of Rapabhañja J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 167-177. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(19) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (20) Tasapaikerā in (21) Utrapallivisaya in (22) Ubhaya-Khinjali	(20) Utrapali (20°-41" N, 83° 37' E). (22) Same as No. 9.	Śatrubhañja | Rānaka | Rapabhañja
6	Baud Gr. of Rapabhañja E. I. vol. XII, pp. 325-328. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.	(23) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (24) Vālāśringa on the bank of (25) Sālānki (26) in Khatīa-Visaya in (27) Ubhaya Khinjali	(24) Balasing (20°-53" N, 84°-17" E) in Baud. (25) A tributary of the Mahanadi in Baud, (27) Same as No. 9.	Śatrubhañja | Rānaka Rapabhañja | Lord of Ubhaya Khinjali, 26th regnal year.
7	Dashpala P. of Rapabhañja J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 269-273. E. B. Benoytosh Bhattacharyya	(28) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (29) Hastilepāḍā (30) Pañchapalli in (31) Tulāśinga-visaya in (32) Ubhaya Khinjali	(31) Tulsingi (20°-1" N, 84°-37" E). (32) Same as No. 9.	Silābhañja | Satrubhañja | Rānaka Rapabhañja 24th regnal year

BHANJA RULERS (CHAPTER III, SECTION A.)

Officers	Donees	Remarks
Sc.—Nanna (Lalla ?)	Mādhavasvāmi. G.—Pārāśarasa. S.—Kānva. Ch.—Vājasaneva.	The grant was made for the increase of merit of deceased queen Vāsataḍevi.
Sc.—Sivanāga son of Pāṇḍi	Kṛṣṇa son of Ākhaṇḍala son of Mahodadhī. G.—Kāśyapa. Pr.—Tryārsa. V.—Sāmaveḍa I. f. Ālāpa.	The donor was Vaiṣṇava.
Min.—Savara- datta Sc.—Devala	Manoratha and Narāyana G.—Kāśyapa. Pr.—Garga-Apanya-Āṅgiraśa I. f. Vaṅgakuti R. O. Gandhatapāti (Gandharādi in Baud)	The donor was Vaiṣṇava
Sc.—Padmanābha son of Pāṇḍi	Vohe, son of Bhādarāśaṅkha. G.—Kāśyapa. Pr.—Vachchhāya (?)— Naidhruva. V.—Yajuh I. f.—Bhadrāpalāśa in Madhyadesa. R. O.—Gandhatapāti.	
E.—Śivanāga son of Pāṇḍi.	Sridhara son of Vāpula son of Valabhadra. G.—Bhāradvāja Pr.—Āṅgiraśa-Vārhaspatya. S.—Mādhyandina. I. f. Nīrola. R. O. Kāmari	
E.—Sivanāga son of Pāṇḍi	Dāmodara son of Bhuṣaṇa G.—Maudgalya. Pr.—Bhārmīyāśva & Āṅgiraśa. S.—Vājasaneva—Kānva. I. f. Khaḍuvapalli in Madhyadeśa	The Donor was Vaiṣṇava
E.—Sivanāga son of Pāṇḍi	Padmākara son of Prabhākara son of Āṅgadi. G.—Kṛṣṇātreyā. Pr.—Ātreya—Archanānasa— Savāsma Ch.—Chchhandoga. S.—Kanthuma I. f. Pechipātaka in Varendra R. O. Vurallā.	The Doner was Vaiṣṇava

INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
8	Unpublished Baud Gr. of Ranabhañja (now preserved in Baripada museum.)	(33) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (34) Turuḷa in (35) Tulāśrūga- Viśaya in (36) Khñjāli	(34) Tulodi (20°-7" N, 84°-45" E) (35) Same as no. 3. (36) Same as no. 36.	Gandhaṭa | Mahārāja Ranabhañja 58th regnal year.
9	Baud Gr. of Ranabhañja E. I. vol. XII. pp. 322-325. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.	(37) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (38) Konatithi in (39) Khatia- Viśaya in (40) Kñijāli	(38) Konchati (20°-45" N, 84°-21" E) (40) Same as no. 9.	Gandhaṭa | Mahārāja Ranabhañja 54th regnal year.
10	Unpublished Baud Gr. of Ranabhañja (now preserved in Baripada museum)	(41) Dhrtipura (place of issue) (42) Ambarāri in (43) Sivarākhaṇḍa in (44) Dakṣinapalli- Viśaya in (45) Kñijāli	(42) Ampara (43) Subulia (20°-54" N, 84°-11" E) (44) Dakpalli (20°-28" N, 84°-14" E) (45) Same as no. 9.	Śilābhañja | Śatrubhañjā | Rānaka Ranabhañja
11	Patna museum Gr. of Ranabhañja. Awaiting publication in E. J. Rep. Arch. Survey of India (eastern circle) 1916-17. p. 4.	(46) Vahiravāda on the bank of (47) Mahānadi in (48) Dakṣinapalli	(48) Same as no. 45.	Śilābhañja | Śatrubhañja | Ranabhañja Mahādevi Vijyā daughter of Niyānnama was actual donor.
12	Madras Museum P. of Śilābhañja, (Unpublished)	(49) Khindari- singha in (50) Śchāmunda- maṇḍala in (51) Nareudra- dhavalā's country (52) Gudeśvara (53) Champā (54) Padumbā (55) Subidā (hill)	(49) Hidising (20°-41" N, 84°-59" E) in Angul. (50) Chamundia (20°-28" N, 84°-56" E) (53) Champasar (29°-21" N, 85°-11" E) (54) Baramba (55) Sealdeo in Dashpalla	Ranadeva | Bhañḍāri- rañjā | Sedā alias Śilābhañja
13	Baud Gr. of Kanakabhañja. J. B. O. R. S. vol. II, pp. 356-374. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(56) Bāhula (57) Bendaki (58) Tela (river) (59) Jamārapura (60) Kopasima (61) Dharmapura (62) Māharapura	(56) Bahali (20°-41" N, 84°-36" E) (58) A tributary of Mahanadi (59) Jamapura (20°-52" N, 84°-27" E) (62) Mararipur (20°-24" N, 85°-8" E)	Angadi | Solapabhañja | Durjaya- bhañja | Kanakabhañja
14	Unpublished Baud Gr. of Solapabhañja (now preserved in Baripada museum)	(63) Gandharvādi (64) Urjakhaṇḍa (65) Mahānadi (66) Sangajodi	(63) Gandharadi near the headquarters of Baud. (64) Morjakud—An alluvial land in Mahānadi in Baud.	Śilābhañja | Durjaya- bhañj | Solapabhañja.

BHANJA RULERSS (CHAPTER III, SECTION A)

Officers	Donees	Remarks
Sc.—Himadatta E.—Devala	Subhopadma, son of Vṛṣabhadāma G.—Bhāradvāja Pr.—Bhāradvāja, Vārhaspatya and Aṅgīrasa S.—Kāṇva of Yajurveda I. f. Takāri in Srāvathi R. O. Tadalā in Oḍra	
E.—Himadatta Sc.—Gonāka	Vasudeva G.—Rohitaka Pr.—Rohita, Aṣṭaka, Viśvāmitra Ch.—Chchhandoga S.—Kauthuma I. f.—Apilomubri R. O. Ambasara	
Sc.—Padmanābha son of Pāṇḍi. R. O. Gandhatarāṇi	Devahara son of Kāvila son of Kṛṣṇa G.—Kachchha Pr.—Aṅgīrasa, Ajāmila, Kachchha I. f. Madhyadeśa R. O. Mahisapadraka	
Sc.—Sivanāga son of Pāṇḍi	Vijayeśvara	E. I. vol. XX, pp. 100-104 issued in R. Y. 25. The donor was lord of Ubhaya Khinjali.
Sc.—Padmanābha son of Pāṇḍi. R. O. Gandhatarāṇi	Harivaṁśa, son of Dhanapati son of Arthapati G.—Parāśarasa Pr.—Tryārsa I. f. Madhyadeśa R. O. Hastigrāma	The information contained in the Gr. are taken from the impression now in Mr. P. Acharya's possession.
	Vāsudeva and Yasakara G.—Vasta I. f.—Sonapura R. O. Somapāṇi	

INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
15	Ganjam P. of Satrubhañja. Utkal Sahitya (Oriya Journal) vol. XXXII. Pt. 7. (Kārttika) 1936 Satya Narayan Rajaguru.	(67) Kontamalla in (68) Salvā-adri- viṣaya	(67) Kontimalla (20°-5" N. 84°28" E) (68) Sulia—A hill in Ghoomsur.	Pathāsukha | Mallagam- bhīr | Śilābhañja | Satrubhañja Year 1012
16	Ganjam Gr. of Netribhañja. E. I. vol. XVIII. pp. 295-96. Rai Bahadur Hirallal	(69) Vañjulvaka (place of issue) (20) Māchchhadā in (71) Māuhchhādā- —Khaṇḍa	(69) Banjania (20° N. 84°-24" E in Ghoomsur. (70) Māchhuā Jungle in Dashpalla 10 miles north-east of Dashpal'a (71) Same as No. 70.	Śilābhañja | Satrubhañja | Ranabhañja | Netribhañja Kalyāṇakaśa
17	Ganjam Gr. of Netribhañja. E. I. vol. XVIII. pp. 293-95. Rai Bahadur Hirallal.	(72) Vañjulvaka (place of issue) (73) Rātāṅga in (74) Vāsudeva Khaṇḍa	(72) Same as No. 69. (73) Rottāṅga (19°-53" N. 84°-37" E). (74) Basudevapur in Ghoomsur	Śilābhañja | Satrubhañja | Ranabhañja | Netribhañja Kalyāṇakalaśa
18	Ghumsur Gr. of Netribhañja. J. A. S. B. vol. VI, (1837) pp. 667-670 James Prinsep.	(75) Vañjulvaka (place of issue) (76) Māchchhadā in (77) Māchchhadā —Khaṇḍa	(75) Same as No. 69. (76) Same as No. 70. (77) Same as No. 70.	Śilābhañja | Satrubhañja | Ranabhañja | Netribhañja Kalyāṇakalaśa
19	Ganjam Gr. of Vidyādhara-bhañja E. I. vol. IX. pp. 296-298. Rai Bahadur Hirallal.	(78) Vañjulvaka (place of issue) (79) Māchchhadā in (80) Māchchhadā —Khaṇḍa	(78) Same as No. 69. (79) Same as No. 70. (80) Same as No. 70.	Ranabhañja | Digbhañja | Śilābhañja | Mahārāja Vidyādhara- bhañja Amoghakalaśa
20	Orrissa Gr. of Vidyādhara-bhañja E. I. vol. IX. pp. 271-277. Professor F. Keilhorn.	(81) Vañjulvaka (place of issue) (82) Tundurava in (83) Rāmalvava —Khaṇḍa	(81) Same as No. 69. (82) Tendrā near Askā (83) Rāvagada (19°-64" N. 84°-53" E.)	Ranabhañja | Digbhañja | Śilābhañja | Mahārāja Vidyādhara- bhañja Dharmabalaśa

BHANJA RULERS (CHAPTER III, SECTION A)

Officers	Donees	Remarks
By the order of Krutavarmā Sc.—Buddhadatta	Jñānabhāṭṭa Viṣṇusvāmī and Nārāyaṇasvāmī G.—Taittri—Vasiṣṭha	
Sc.—Kuvera E.—Durgādeva Sc.—Jachchhika	Chechharampasvāmī G.—Vatsa Pr.—Āṅgīrasa, Bhārgava Cr.—Vājasaneyā	
Dutaka— Bhaṭṭa Sumaṅgala Sc.—Savararāja E.—Durgādeva Sc.—Mammyā	Golaśarmā alias Aichadeva son of Janadeva son of Aichadeva G.—Kauśika Pr.—Aghamarṣana, Viśvāmitra Ch.—Vājasaneyā S.—Kāṇva Bhovada son of Aichula G.—Vatsa Pr.—Bhārgava, Chyavana, Jamaḍagnya	
Dutaka— Bhaṭṭa Sri Stambha Sc.—Kachchhika E.—Durgādeva Sc.—Jachchhika	Indradeva & Ādityadeva sons of Keśava deva son of Chechha- rampasvāmī G.—Vatsa Pr.—Tryārsa Anu-pr. Vatsa & Bhārgava	
Se— Trikinga —Mahādevī and Bhaṭṭa Keśava Sc.—Chachchhika Minister-Stambha E.—Kumarachandra	Purandara son of Devaḍa son of Harṣa G.—Rohitaka Pr.—Rohitāṣṭaka Viśāmitra Ch.—Vājasaneyā I. f. Mammane in Tādisamā in Varendra	
Se— Trikinga —Mahādevī and Bhaṭṭa Stambha Sc.—Keśava E.—Kumārachandra	Dārukhaṇḍī son of Surideva son of Gourichandra G.—Upamānya Pr.—Dattātreyā S.—Vahvra	

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
21	Dashpalla P. of Nettabhañja J.B.O.R.S. vol. II pp. 274-279. Benoytosh Bhattacharyya	(84) Vanjulyaka (place of issue) (85) Dvoladā in (86) Rāmalvava in (87) Khiñjali	(84) Same as No. 69 (85) Bulonda (20°- 21''N, 84°-49'E). (86) Same as No. 83 (87) Same as No. 9	Digbhañja | Śilābhañja | Vidyādhara- bhañja | Mahārāja Nettabhañja' (Kalyāṇa- kalāśa)
22	Antirigam P. of Yaśabhañja E. I. vol. XVIII pp. 298-99. Rai Bahadur Hiralal	(88) Vanjulyaka (place of issue) (89) Komyana in (90) Bodā- Visaya in (91) Khiñjali	(88) Same as No. 69 (89) Komanaśai (20°-9''N, 84°-37'E) (90) Budabadi (20°-9''N, 84°-47'E) (91) Same as No. 9	Devabhañja | Rāyabhañja | Virabhañja | Rāj abhañja | Yaśabhañja | Virabhañja
23	Antirigam P. of Jayabhañja E. I. vol. XIX pp. 41-45 Tarini Charan Rath.	(92) Kolāda (place of issue) (93) Reṅgaradā in (94) Khiñjali	(92) Koolāda (19°-59''N, 84°-38''E) (93) Rogadah (9°-52''N, 84°-29''E) (94) Same as No. 9	Rāyabhañja | Jayabhañja | Virabhañja | Yuvarāja
24	Bamanghati Gr. of Ranabhañja J.A.S.B. vol. XL (old series) pp. 161-167. Pratap Chandra Ghosh.	(95) Khiñjinga (96) Timandirā (97) Nañkalodā (98) Jambupadraka (99) Pasana (100) Koranḍiyā	(95) Khiñchingr (21°- 54'' N, 85°-51'' E) (96) Tendra (22°- 13'' N, 86°-3'' E) (98) Janda (22°- 15''N, 86°-3'' E) (99) Pasan (22°-18'' N, 84°-41') (100) Karanjia (21°- 50''N, 86°-3''E)	Virabhadra | Kotṭabhañja | Digbhañja | Ranabhañja Year 288
25	Bamanghati Gr. of Ranabhañja J.A.S.B. Vol. XL (old series) pp. 168-169. Pratap Chandra Ghosh	(101) Khiñjinga (102) Devakonda (103) Brāhmanavasti (104) Tapovana	(101) Same as No. 5 (102) Devakond (22°-14''N, 84°-4''E) (103) Bamanavas (22°-21''N, 36°-9''E)	Virabhadra | Kotṭabhañja | Ranabhañja | Rājabhañja | Virabhadra
26	Khandadeuli I. of Ranabhañja J.B.O.R.S. Vol. IV pp. 172-177. M. M. Hara Prasad Shastri.	(105) Bontala (106) Khiñjinga (107) Siddhalimba (108) Tapovana	(105) Bontala (22°-21''N, 86°-14''E) (106) Same as No. 95	Kotṭabhañja | Digbhañja | Ranabhañja | Prithvibhañja | Narendra- bhañja

The Gr. No. 1 has a lion seal. The Gr. No. 13 grants contain the seal representing

BHANJA RULERS (CHAPTER III, SECTION A)

Officers	Donees	Remarks
By the order of Krutavarmā Sc.—Buddhadatta	Jñānabhāṭṭa Viṣṇusvāmī and Nārāyaṇasvāmī G.—Taittri—Vasiṣṭha	
Sc.—Kuvera E.—Durgādeva Se.—Jachchhika	Cchharampasvāmī G.—Vatsa Pr.—Āṅgīrasa, Bhārgava Ch.—Vājasaneyā	
Dutaka — Bhaṭṭa Sumaṅgala Sc.—Savararāja E.—Durgādeva Se.—Mammāyā	Golaśarmā alias Aichadeva son of Janadeva son of Aichadeva G.—Kauśika Pr.—Aghamarṣana, Viśvāmitra Ch.—Vājasaneyā S.—Kāṇva Bhovada son of Aichula G.—Vatsa Pr.—Bhargava, Chyavana, Jamadagnya	
Dutaka — Bhaṭṭa Sri Stambha Sc.—Kachchhika E.—Durgādeva Se.—Jachchhika	Indradeva & Ādityadeva sons of Keśavadeva son of Cchhara- mpasvāmī G.—Vatsa Pr.—Tryarṣa Anu-pr. Vatsa & Bhārgava	
Se— Trikaṅga —Mahādevī and Bhaṭṭa Keśava Sc.—Chachchhika Minister—Stambha E.—Kumarachandra	Purandara son of Devada son of Harṣa G.—Rohitaka Pr.—Rohitāṣṭaka Viśāmitra Ch.—Vājasaneyā I. f. Mammane in Tādisamā in Varendra	
Se.— Trikaṅga —Mahādevī and Bhaṭṭa Stambha Sc.—Keśava E.—Kumārachandra	Dārūkhaṇḍī son of Surideva son of Gourichandra G.—Upamanya Pr.—Dattātreyā S.—Vahvṛcha	

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications	Genealogy
21	Dashpalla P. of Nettabhañja J.B.O.R.S. vol. II pp. 274-279. Bencoytosh Bhattacharryya	(84) Vanjulvaka (place of issue) (85) Dvoladā in (86) Rāmalvava in (87) Khiñjali	(84) Same as No. 69 (85) Bulonda (20°- 21''N, 84°-49'E). (86) Same as No. 83 (87) Same as No. 9	Digbhañja | Śilābhañja | Vidyādhara- bhañja | Mahārāja Nettabhañja' (Kalyāṇa- kālāśa)
22	Antirigam P. of Yaśabhañja E. I. vol. XVIII pp. 298-99. Rai Bahadur Hiralal	(88) Vanjulvaka (place of issue) (89) Komyana in (90) Bodā- Visaya in (91) Khñjali	(88) Same as No. 69 (89) Komanaśai (20°-9''N, 84°-37'E) (90) Budabadi (20°-9''N, 84°-47'E) (91) Same as No. 9	Devabhañja | Rāyabhañja | Virabhañja | Rāyabhañja | Yaśabhañja | Virabhañja
23	Antirigam P. of Jayabhañja E. I. vol. XIX pp. 41-45 Tarini Charan Rath.	(92) Kolāda (place of issue) (93) Rengaradā in (94) Khiñjali	(92) Koolāda (9°-59''N 84°-38''E) (93) Rogadā (9°-52''N, 84°-29''E) (94) Same as No. 9	Rāyabhañja | Jayabhañja | Virabhañja | Yuvārāja
24	Bamanghati Gr. of Ranabhañja J.A.S.B. vol. XL (old series) pp. 161-167. Pratap Chandra Ghosh.	(95) Khijjīṅga (96) Timandirā (97) Naṅkalodā (98) Jambupadraka (99) Pasana (100) Korandiyā	(95) Khijjīṅga (21°- 54''N, 85°-51''E) (96) Tendra (22°- 13''N, 86°-3''E) (98) Jamda (22°- 15''N, 86°-3''E) (99) Pasan (22°-18'' N, 84°-41'') (100) Karanjia (21°- 50''N, 86°-3''E)	Virabhadra | Kottābhañja | Digbhañja | Ranabhañja Year 288
25	Bamanghati Gr. of Ranabhañja J.A.S.B. Vol. XL (old series) pp. 168-169. Pratap Chandra Ghosh	(101) Khijjīṅga (102) Devakondā (103) Brāhmanavasti (104) Tapovana	(101) Same as No. 5 (102) Devakond (22°-14''N, 84°-4''E) (103) Bamanavas (22°-21''N, 86°-9''E)	Virabhadra | Kottābhañja | Ranabhañja | Rājabhañja | Virabhadra
26	Khandadeuli I. of Ranabhañja J.B.O.R.S. Vol. IV pp. 172-177. M. M. Hara Prasad Shastri.	(105) Bontala (106) Khijjīṅga (107) Siddhalimba (108) Tapovana	(105) Bontala (22°-21''N, 86°-14''E) (106) Same as No. 95	Kottābhañja | Digbhañja | Ranabhañja | Prithvibhañja | Narendra- bhañja

The Gr. No. 1 has a lion seal. The Gr. No. 13 grants contain the seal representing

BHANJA RULERS (CHAPTER III, SECTION A)

Officers	Donees	Remarks
Se—Jayamahādevī and Puṇḍarika. Sc.—Kumāra. E—Jayastambha. Superintendent —Dagadeva	Puruṣottama son of Gaḍika son of Bhojaka son of Govardhana. G.—Kṛṣṇātreya. Pro.—Ātriṇa, Ātreya Archanānasa. Ch—Chchhandogo. S—Kauthuma	
	(Astrologer) Jagaddhara, son of Vidyādhara son of Śrīdhara son of Anantakanṭha. G.—Bhāradvāja Pr—Āṅgīrasa, Vārhaspatya Bhāradvāja. S.—Mādhyandina of Yajurveda. I f. Thihāra in Vapabhūmi. R O. Paṭavāḍapākṣa in Koṇṭhāvāṅga	
Vajradatta (Store-keeper) Puṇanāga (Minister for peace) Bhopāla (Pratihara). Lakshmikalaśa (Rāṇaka) Jaṭṭiṅga (Rājamātula) Arapota (Accountant) Purañjaya (Khaṇḍapala)	Jagaddhara (astrologer) son of Vidyādhara son of Śrīdhara son of Anantakanṭha. G.—Bhāra- dvāja Pr.—Āṅgīrasa, Vārhaspa- tyā Bhāradvāja. S—Mādhyan- dina of Yajurveda. I. f. Takāri in Vipra in Madhyadeśa. R. O. Paṭavāḍapākṣa in Koṇṭhāvāṅga in Dakṣiṇa Tosa	The place of dome's immigration is not probably correctly deciphered.
	Baṭṭaka son of Mahāsāmanta Muṇḍi.	
	Bratṭa son of Mahāsāmanta Muṇḍi.	
	Rāṇchchhi son of Ananta son of Trivikrama. G.—Sāṇḍilya. Pr.—Sāṇḍilya.	

contains the seal of lotus-bud. All other
the figures of bull & crescent in relief.

grants, Nos. 2 to 10, are said to have been included in Khiñjali-maṇḍala. These grants are issued from one and the same place and their texts are also in harmony.

The grants, Nos. 15 to 23, contain almost one and the same introductory text and all these grants, except the grant No. 23, are issued from a place called Vañjulvaka which has been identified with Bañjaniā in Ghoomsur. The donors of the grants Nos. 21 to 23 addressed the orders to the officers of Khiñjali-maṇḍala. But it is not known to the officers of which country the orders were addressed by the donors of the grants, nos. 15 to 21. I am inclined to hold that these orders were also addressed to the officers of Khiñjali, because these grants were issued from Vañjulvaka, the place of issue of the grant, No. 21, in which Khiñjali is mentioned. Evidently the territory ruled by the Bhañja rulers of the grants, Nos. 2 to 10 and 15 to 23, was known as Khiñjali-maṇḍala.

It is worthy of mention that the place-names of the grants Nos. 2 to 14, are identifiable in Baud and in its neighbourhood while those of the grants, Nos. 15 to 23, are traceable in Ghoomsur Taluka and in its bordering States. Apparently we may suppose that the former grants belong to Baud line and the latter grants to Ghoomsur line of Bhañja family.

The donors of the grants Nos. 5 to 7, are indetical with each other, first because these grants were engraved by one Śivanāga son of Pāṇḍi. and secondly, all these donors are called Raṇabhañja son of Śatrubañja. This Śatrubañja can be taken as the same Śatrubañja the donor of the grant No. 2 which was also sealed by Śivanāga, son of Pāṇḍi. Raṇabhañja, the donor of the grant, No. 4, can be identified with Raṇabhañja of the grant, No. 7, for the genealogies of these two grants are one and the same. On the ground that the genealogies and scribes of the grant, no. 4 are not different from those of the grant, no. 10, these grants (nos. 4 and 10) may be supposed to have belonged to one and the same Raṇa-bhañja.

The scribe and the genealogy of the grant No. 11, lead us to identify Raṇabhañja, the donor of this grant, with the afore-said Raṇabhañja.

The scribe of the grant no. 12 can be identified with that of either the grant No. 10, or the grant No. 4. We can, therefore, suppose that either Śilābhañja of the grant No. 12 is identical with Śilābhañja of the grant No. 10 or Raṇadeda of the former grant can be taken as the Raṇabhañja of the latter grant. I shall show later on that the former identification is untenable. Apparently Raṇadeva is identical with Raṇabhañja.

In the grant No. 13, Aṅgaḍi is not said to be the father of Solanabhañja. Similarly Aṅgati is not said to be the father of Śātrubhañja of the grant No. 3. I think, Aṅgati is identical with Aṅgaḍi. The line *Valavān-nrpo-bhutangatiprakāṣa pauruṣa-raśmi-cakranirdārit-āri-hṛdayo-sya pitā nrpasya* (Angati became a powerful king and the father of this king crushed the heart of the enemy by the whips of conspicuous prowess), occurring in the text of the grant, No. 3, has been copied in the grants Nos. 8 and 9. But in the latter grants Gandhāta has been substituted for Aṅgati. I need mention here that Raṇabhañja is not said in either the grant, No. 8 or the grant No. 9, to be the son of Gandhāta. To explain why Aṅgati and Gandhāta both possessing the same text of eulogy have, irrelevantly, been mentioned in the copper-plate, I should narrate below the traditional account of the present Baud Raj family, which is the remnant of ancient Bhañja family of Kīñjali. Braja Kishora Bhanja left Keonjhar owing to some misunderstanding between himself and his elder brother, the Raja of Keonjhar and settled with his family at Kuturi; on his death, his widow with her two sons came to Baud and got a maintenance allowance from a Brahmin Raja of Baud, Gandhamārdanadeva by name. This Brahmin Raja was childless and therefore he adopted Anangabhanja, one of widows' sons. Subsequently on Gandhamārdanadeva's death Anangabhanja ascended the *gadi* of Baud.* As a mark of gratitude the oblation is still offered to the name of Gandhamārdanadeva by the Raj family of Baud.

A place called Gandhātāpāṭi has been mentioned as the residing place of the scribes of the grants, Nos. 10 and 12. This Gandhātā-

pāti is undoubtedly identical with Gandharvavāḍi of the grant, No. 14. Gandhaṭapāti appears to have been named after the King Candhata. The village Gandharāḍi near the headquarters of Baud, where the relics of antiquarian interest are now found in abundance seems to be the variant of Gandhaṭapāti or Gandharvavāḍi of the copper-plate records. However I hold Anangabhañja and Gandhamardanadeva of the above traditional account are identical with Aṅgati and Gandhata respectively of the copper-plate records. If it be tenable, Aṅgati should be supposed to be the founder of Bhañja rule over Khiñjali and Gandhata as the bestower of Khiñjali territory to Aṅgati. Apparently Aṅgati and Gandhata are both equally respectable to the subsequent Bhañja rulers of Khiñjali and on this account they possess the same text of eulogy in the copper-plate records.

I need mention here that Mahārāja Raṇabhañja of the grant, No. 8, is also the donor of the grant, No. 9, because the scribe of the former grant appears not to be different from the engraver of the latter grant. It is worthy of mention that these two grants were issued respectively in the 58th and 54th regnal year of the donor. It is probably that Rāṇaka Raṇabhañja of the other grants assumed the Mahārāja title in the later part of his long rule. That this Mahārāja Raṇabhañja was the son of Śatrubhañja is evident from the fact that the engraver Devala of the grant, No. 8, of Mahārāja Raṇabhañja, is identical with the scribe Devala of the grant, No. 3, of Śatrubhanja who can be taken now as the same Śatrubhañja, the father of Rāṇaka Raṇabhañja of the grants, Nos. 4 to 7.

On the palæographic ground the grant No. 13 can be supposed to be later than any of the grants, Nos. 2 to 12. Solaṇabhañja of the grant No. 14, can be identified with Solaṇabhañja of the grant, No. 13 who is said to have restored the possession of Gandharvavāḍi. I shall show in a subsequent chapter that the Bhañja family was ousted from Baud by the Chola dynasty of southern Kosala. However, the rulers mentioned in the grants, Nos. 2 to 14, can be arranged in the following chronological order.

Gandhata
 |
 Añgati (G. Nos. 3 and 13.)
 (Adopted son)
 |
 Śilābhañja I (G. Nos. 2,4,7 and 10.)
 |
 Śatrubhañja I (G. Nos. 2,3,4,5,6,7 and 10.)
 |
 Raṇabhañja (G. Nos. 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11, and 12)
 |
 Bhaṇḍāriraṇiā (G. Nos. 12)
 |
 Śilābhañja II, alias Seda, (G. No. 12)
 |
 Śilābhañja III (G. No. 14)
 |
 Durjayabhañja II (G. No. 14)
 |
 Solāṇabhañja I (G. No. 13)
 |
 Durjayabhañja II (G. No. 13)
 |
 Kanakabhañja (G. No. 13)

We learn from the grant No. 2 that Śatrubhañja addressed the order to the officers of the both Khiñjalis. In the grant, No. 6, Raṇabhañja claims lordship over both the Khiñjalis. In other grants of Raṇabhañja the orders have also been addressed to the officers of both the Khiñjalis. It is needless to say that Baud constituted one Khiñjali and Ghoomsur did the other. It is, therefore, evident that Śilābhañja of the grant No. 2 became the lord of Baud and Ghoomsur. Apparently Śatrubhañja, son of Śilābhañja of the grant No. 15, can be taken as the same Śatrubhañja of the foregoing table. The difference between the text of the grant No. 2, and that of the grant No. 15, is probably due to different panegerists residing in different places of issue of the grants.

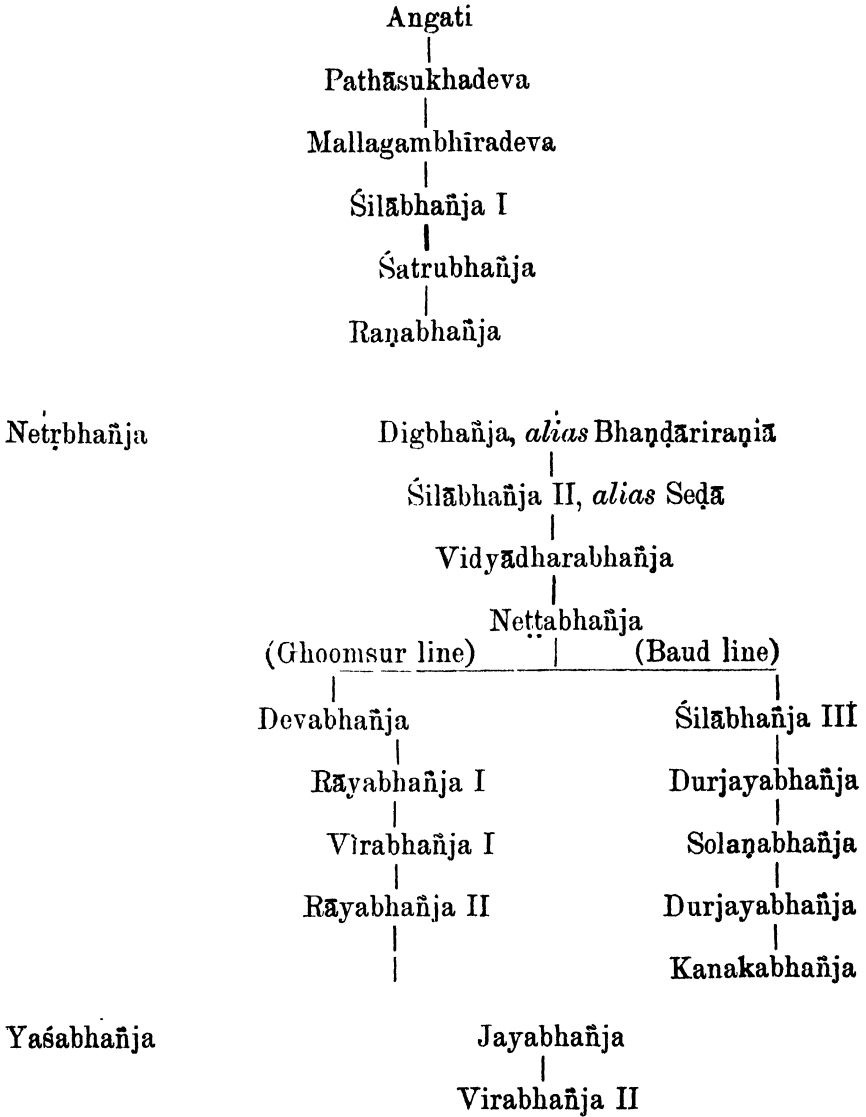
As the genealogy of Raṇabhañja of the grant No. 16 agrees with that of the foregoing table, I am not inclined to say that Raṇabhañja of the Ganjam grants, Nos. 16 to 18, is different from

Raṇabhañja of Baud grant, No. 10. However, I need mention here that the title neither Amoghakalaśa nor Dharmakalaśa is legible in the grants Nos. 19 and 20. The names of officers of these two grants prove that the donors are not two different persons. This assumption is also corroborated by the genealogies of the donors.

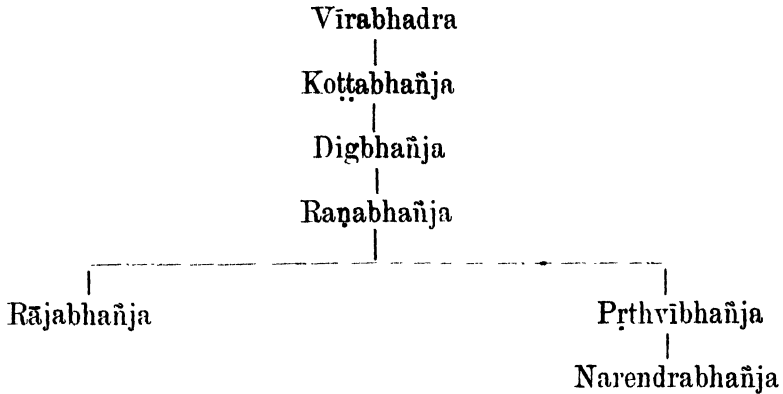
Notwithstanding the absence of positive proof, I hold that Raṇabhañja of the grants Nos. 19 and 20, is not different from Raṇabhañja of the grants, Nos. 16 to 18, who has been identified with the personage of the same name of the foregoing table. If it be tenable, Digbhañja father of Śilābhañja and son of Raṇabhañja of the grants, Nos. 19 and 20, can be identified with Bhandārinapiā, the father of Śilābhañja of the grant, No. 12.

We know that the each king of the Bhauma dynasty of Orissa had two names. It is, therefore, not improbable that Digbhañja and Śilābhañja II were popularly known Bhaṇḍāririṇia and Sedā respectively. The plate No. 12, is a sale deed and its text has been written in prose. The provincialism of the language is also traceable in this plate. It is, therefore, not curious to find the popular names of the kings in this plate. However, this Śilābhañja is not identical with Śilābhañja son of Mallagambhīradeva and grandson of Pathāsukhadeva of the grant, No. 15.

We do not know whether Devabhañja of the grant, No. 22, is immediate or distant successor of Neṭṭabhañja of the grant, no. 21. But Jayabhañja, the son of Rāyabhañja of the grant No. 23, appears to be the brother of Yaśabhañja, the son of Rāyabhañja of the grant No. 22 because the donees of these two grants are one and the same person. We may, therefore, arrange the rulers mentioned in the grants Nos. 2 to 23 in the following chronological order.



The villages mentioned in the grants Nos. 24 to 26 are identifiable in the Mayurbhañj State where the said grants were discovered. It is also worth-mentioning that there is no difficulty in constructing the following genealogical table from the grants discovered in Mayurbhañj.



The grant, No. 24, contains a year the numerals of which have been written in symbols. The editor of this grant could not decipher these symbols. Subsequently the late Professor Keilhorn deciphered them as 288. I need mention here that this year 288 belongs to an unspecified era.

The grant, No. 98, also contains the year 98 in the numerical symbols. This year also belongs to an unspecified era. The years, written in symbols, of unspecified era have also been used in the copper-plates of the Kara family of Orissa. I think, all these years of unspecified era of different copper-plates of Orissa belong to one and the same era. It, therefore, appears that the grant, No. 1, is earlier than the grant, No. 24. On the palæographic ground, we may also arrive at the same conclusion.

In Orissa, Mayurbhañj Ruling house is regarded as the stock of all Bhañja lines of Orissa. The tradition relates that as the Bhuyās of Keonjhar found difficulty in going to Mayurbhañj to lay their grievance before the Chief, they stole a boy from the Bhañja family of Mayurbhañj, whom they installed as the Chief of Keonjhar which formerly constituted a part of Mayurbhañj. This separation of Keonjhar from Mayurbhañj probably took place before the time of Nettabhañja of the grant No. 1, who ruled over Angul lying to the south of Keonjhar. It, therefore, appears that none of the Bhañja rulers of the copper-plates of Mayurbhañja is identifiable with any of the Bhañja rulers of Khiñjali.

The readers should bear in mind that in Orissa different affixes, such as, *rāja*, *stamba*, *tuṅga*, *nanda* and *kara* were selected by different ruling families, a particular family using a particular affix. The suffix *rāja* was the final member of the names of the rulers of the Śailodbhava family. The names of the rulers of the Sulki family often ended in the *stamba* suffix. The affix *tuṅga*, commonly added to the names of a certain family, subsequently became an appellation of that family. Such was also the case with the *nanda* affix which denoted a family. The Bhauma dynasty was known as Kara family, because the names of the rulers of that dynasty had *kara* suffix. It is highly probable that the suffix *bhañja* was selected by a certain family to be used as the final affix to the names of the rulers of that family. If we omit the *bhañja* affix from the names of the Kings of the Bhañja epigraphic records, we find that Kotta, Dig, Śatru, Śilā, Netṛ and Raṇa each cannot independently denote a proper name of the person. Evidently *bhañja* was not the original appellation of any ruling family of Orissa.

The readers should take note of the fact that one affix, used in the names of the rulers of one family, is not found in the names of the rulers of another family in Orissa. I, therefore, hold that all the Bhañja families of Orissa emanated from a common stock. This assumption is also borne out by the fact that at present all the Bhañja families harmoniously trace their descent from a pea-hen's egg. Tracing of such descent is also found in the grants, Nos. 2 to 10, of the Khiñjali family as well as in the grants, Nos. 24 to 26, of the Mayurbhañj family. Evidently the Khiñjali line was not different from the Mayurbhanj line of the Bhañja family.

The *gotra* name of the present Mayurbhañj ruling family is Vaśiṣṭha which is also mentioned in the grants Nos. 24 to 26, but that of the present Bhañja houses of Baud, Daspalla and Ghoomsur is Kāśyapa which is also mentioned in the grants, Nos. 13 and 24. The Khiñjali Bhañjas seem to have adopted the *gotra* name of Gandhata of the epigraphic records, who has been identified with Gandhamārdanadeva of the traditional account.

CHAPTER III

(Section B)

VARAHA RULERS.

A single grant belonging to the Varāha ruler has so far been found in the Bonai State, which is not far from Khiching of Mayurbhanj, where the name Dharanivarāha is found inscribed in association with the name Rāyabhañja on the image of an Avalokiteśvara. But none of the place-names of this grant are identifiable in Bonai or in its neighbourhood. They are perhaps traceable in Barabhūm which is the contracted form of Varāhabhūma. But for want of a map of Barabhūm, I could not locate them. I need, however, mention here that Barabhūm is not far from Mayurbhanj.

It is stated in the grant under discussion that the donor belonged to the Mayūra family and he hailed from the Citrakūṭa, the abode of the sage Vaśiṣṭha. This grant also contains a peacock-seal, which is now used by the present Bhañja families of Orissa. The reference to the sage Vaśiṣṭha indicates that the donor belonged to Vaśiṣṭha *gotra*. In the copper-plates (grants nos. 24 to 26 of the Bhañja rulers) Vīrabhadra, the founder of the Bhañja family of Mayurbhanj, is said to have been brought up by the sage Vaśiṣṭha. It is also worthy of mention that the *gotra*-name of the present ruling house of Mayurbhanj is Vaśiṣṭha. The editor of the grant under discussion has, therefore, connected this Mayūra family with the Bhañja family.

According to the view of Mr. Beglar, the Bhañja family is an off-shoot of the glorious Mayūra dynasty.* The legend of the birth of the ancestor of the historical Maūrya family relates that the founder of the Solar dynasty, which the Maūrya family

(1) Report of Arch. Survey of India, Vol. XII, app. (b) + pp. 1101

(2) Pag Sam Jon Zang, part I, by Pal Jor of Tibbet (edited by Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das, B. A.)

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORD OF MAYURA FAMILY
(CHAPTER III. SECTION B).

No.	Reference.	Place-names	Genealogy.	Donee.	Remarks.
1.	Bonai Gr. of Udayavarāha. J. B. O. R. S., Vol. VI pp. 241-245. E. B. M. M. Haraprasad Shastri.	(1) Kodāpamā in (2) Kokela (viṣaya) in (3) Talāi- maṇḍala.	Uditavarāha | Tejovarāha | Udayavarāha (Mahārājā. Rānaka and Paramasau- gata)	(1) Puruṣottama son of Keśava son of Ujola, G.—Parāśara Pr.—Vasiṣṭha- śakti. Ch.—Vājasaneyā. R. O. Konara. (2) Uchchhaha son of Tharasapa ma. G — Kauśika.	This family hailed from Chitrakūṭa, the abode of Vasiṣṭha. Seal—Peacock and dagger on double lotus.

emanated from, was born of an egg which was hatched in the sun's ray. The origin of the Bhañja family has also been traced in the copper-plate records from a pea-hen's egg. Again this family is even now known to be the branch of the Solar dynasty. Besides, the word Maurya can easily be transformed to Mayūra by the phonetic rules of the Oriya language. But we do not know whether Mayūra family is positively the off-shoot of the ancient Maurya dynasty. However, Mayūrabhañja, the name of the State, suggests itself that it owes its origin to the names of Mayūra and Bhañja families.

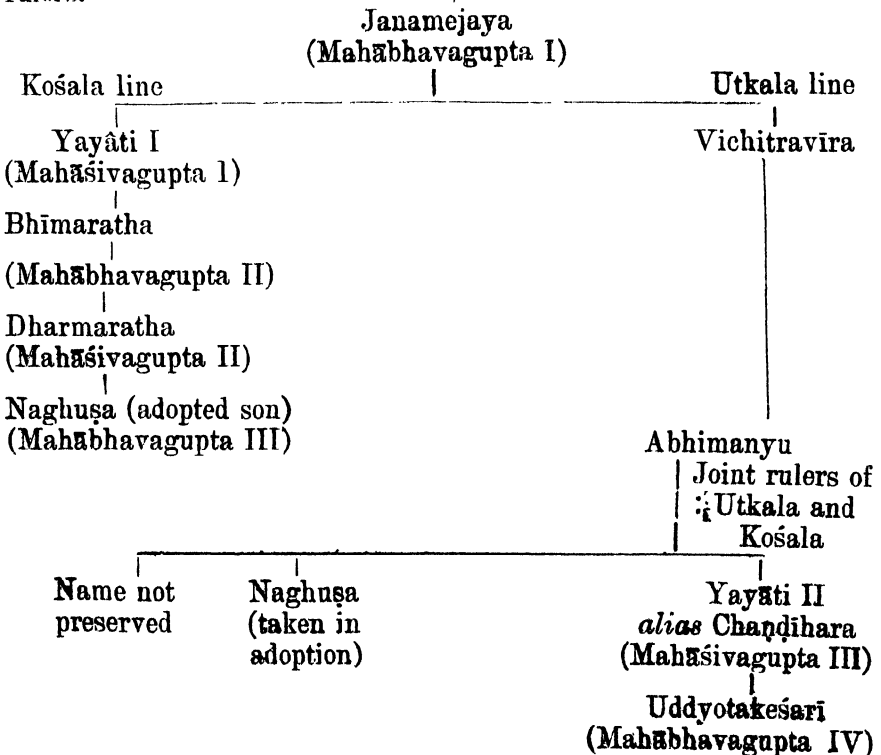
It should be noted here that the eulogical text of the grant of the Mayūra family is a replica of that of the Tunga grants. But we do not know what connection existed between these two families.

CHAPTER IV

(Section A)

SOMAVAMSI RULERS.

The connected history of the Somavamśi rulers was not available till the discovery of the grant, No. 18. The connection of Uddyotakeśari of the inscription, No. 17, with Janamejaya and Yayāti of the other inscription remained so far plausible, because the pedigree available from the former inscription did not tally with that obtained from the latter inscriptions. This disagreement in the pedigree was mainly due to inaccurate restoration of the mutilated text of the inscription, No. 17, in which Dirgharava was read for Bhīmaratha and Dharmapara was restored for Dharmaratha. However, after conciliating two inscriptions of Uddyotakeśari, we get the following genealogical tree of the Somavamśi rulers.



I need mention here that the names Vichitravīra, Abhimanyu and Chaṇḍihara are distinctly found in the photo-lithograph of the inscription, No. 17, but those names are omitted in the grant, No. 18, in which it is stated that after the demise of Dharmaratha, Naghuṣa, brother of the ruler of eastern country, ascended the throne. But the inscription, No. 17, discloses that Dharmaratha, who died childless, was succeeded by Chaṇḍihara son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Janamejaya's son Vichitravīra. This Chaṇḍihara is also said to have come from outside the territory ruled by Dharmaratha. Apparently the eastern country referred to in the grant, No. 18, can be taken as eastern Orissa and at the same time it can be held that the line of Janamejaya's family was ruling in southern Kośala and another line was governing eastern Orissa.

It was suggested by the editor of the grant, No. 9, that Dakṣiṇa Tosala, occurring in this grant should be read as Dakṣiṇa Kosala. But the place-names of this grant could not be identified in southern Kośala which comprised the western Orissa or the Sambalpur and Chattisgarh district, whereas they are distinctly identifiable in the Cuttack district which constituted a part of southern Tosala in ancient times. Apparently that suggestion was acceptable so long as there was no evidence as to the supremacy of the Somavamśi kings over eastern Orissa.

The grants Nos. 1 to 13 were made by one Yayāti Mahāśivagupta. The donor of the grant, No. 15 has also the same name. The former grants were issued after the 8th regnal year of the donor and their texts belong to the stylistic category which the texts of Janamejaya's plates belong to. But the latter grant, issued in donor's 3rd regnal year, exhibits a different style of composition. Again the eulogy of the donor of this grant is not found in the former grants. It is stated in the grant, No. 15, that the donor conquered Karṇāṭa, Rāḍha, Gauḍa, Lāṭa and Gurjjara. In the inscription, No. 17, Uddyatakeśari is said to have defeated the armies of Simhala, Choḍa and Gauḍa, in course of play during his childhood. Apparently Yayāti, the donor of the grant, No. 15, is identical with Yayāti II, the father of Uddyotakesari of

the grant, No. 18, for it was probable that Uddyotakeśari rendered assistance to his father in conquering the aforesaid countries. Again the minister Rudradatta of the former grant is identical with that of the latter grant and as such the identification of Yayāti of these two grants seems to be tenable. I need mention here that the eulogy of Chaṇḍihāra of the inscription, No. 17, is in harmony with that of Yayāti II and on that account these persons are undoubtedly identical with each other.

It is worthy of mention that Yayāti II is said in the grant, No. 15, to have got Kalinga, Koṅgada, Utkala and Kośala by the right of primogeniture !*

We find in the grant, No. 5, that Janamejaya assumed the title Trikalīṅgādhipati and Kośelendra. It can, therefore, be held now that the former title indicates his supremacy over Kalinga, Koṅgada and Utkala, and the latter title over Kośala. Evidently Trikalīṅga consisted of the Utkala, Koṅgada and Kalinga countries.

It is stated in the inscription, No. 17, that Janamejaya killed the King of Orissa in the battle. We know that Koṅgada came under the sway of the later rulers of the Bhauma dynasty of Tosala which was a part and parcel of Orissa. It is probable that Janamejaya acquired Orissa after the fall of the Bhauma dynasty and therefore his paramouncy over Koṅgada appears to be unquestionable. I shall discuss Janamejaya's supremacy over Kalinga in a subsequent chapter.

It should be noted here that Rai Bahadur Hiralal and other scholars have connected his Lunar dynasty with Tivaradeva's family of Ratanpur in the Central Province. I have stated in the Śailodbhava chapter that Tivaradeva had waged war against the ruler of Koṅgada at the request of one Mādhava of the Śailodbhava family and suffered defeat. Thereupon he gave shelter to Mādhava in his own dominion. It is, therefore, likely that Tivaradeva's successors fixed their eyes on Koṅgada.

We learn from the Sirpur stone-inscription that Bālārjuna,

* Kalinga—Koṅgad—Otkala—Svayambara—Prasiddhaḥ 1. 2.

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.	Genealogy.
1	Vakratentuli Gr. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. XI, pp. 94-95. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(1) Suvarnna-pura (place of issue) (2) Vakratentuli in (3) Lupattarāviṣaya	(1) Sonpur (20°-51" N, 83°-54" E) (2) Banatentily (20°-53" N, 83°-41" E) in Sonpur State. (3) Lepta (20°-41" N, 83°-33" E) in Patna State.	Sivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 3rd. regnal year, Śrāvaṇa, sudi 5
2	Patna P. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. III, pp. 341-344. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(4) Murasima (place of issue) (5) Vakaveddā in (6) Ongātaviṣaya	(4) Moorsima (20°-59" N, 83°-33" E) on the bank of Ong in Patna State. (5) Vankavira (20°-53" N, 83°-56" E) in Sonpur (6) A tributary of the Mahānadi.	Sivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 6th. regnal year, Āṣāḍha, Sudi 8
3	Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta. J. A. S. B. (1905). Vol. 1 (new series), pp. 12-13. E. B. Ganga Mohan Laskar.	(7) Murasima (place of issue) (8) Pasitala in (9) Potā-Viṣaya	(7) Same as No. 4 (8) Pointl (20°-44" N, 83°-31" E) in Patna. (9) Pora (20°-44" N, 83°-50" E) in Sonpur.	Sivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 6th. regnal year, Kārttika sudi 13
4	Nagpur Museum P. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. VII, pp. 138-143. E. B. E. Hultzsch.	(10) Pārāvata-kula (place of issue) (11) Satallamā in (12) Kasalodāviṣaya	(11) Satllma in Baragarh Tahasil of Sambalpur dist. (12) Kusarada in Baragarh Tahasil.	Sivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 8th. regnal year, Kārttika sudi 12
5	C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. III, pp. 345-350. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(13) Kāṭaka (place of issue) (14) Randā and (15) Alāṇḍalā in (16) Povā-visaya in (17) Kośala	(14) Renda (20°-44" N, 83°-33" E) in Patna. (16) Pua (20°-48" N, 83°-39" E) in Sonpur.	Sivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 31st regnal year, Mārga sudi 13

SOMAVAMŚI RULERS (CHAPTER IV. SECTION A.)

Donees.	Officers.	Remarks.
<p>Jāturupa son of Śrīvachchha G.—Kaundinya Pr.—Maitrāvaruṇa and Vasiṣṭhā Ch.—Chchhandoga I. f. Rādhāmphavalli- kandara (present Rerhakhhol) R. O. Merandā (present Menda in Sonpur)</p>	<p>Mahāsandhivigrahi Koighosha, son of Vallabhaghosha E.—Sunarāma, son of Rayana Ojhā</p>	
<p>(1) Dāmaka son of Aivuli G.—Kauchchhatsa Pr.—Āṅgīrasa, Āmbarisa and Yauvanāśva I. f. Pampāsarasa R. O. Leiśrūga (Lois- inga in Patna (2) Nārapa son of Gaṇḍa G.—Gautama Pr.—Āṅgīrasa- Vārhaspatya V.—Yaju. S.—Kānva (See Remarks Col.)</p>	<p>Sc.—Mahāsanddivigrahi Malla son of Dharadatta- Prativaddha by Kāyastha Koighosha son of Vallabhaghosha</p>	<p>I. f. Odayaśrūga (Odaśing in Athanallika State R. f. Khandaksetra (3) Vāsudeva son of Hrsikeśa G.—Kṛṣṇātreyā Pr.—Āchchhanānasa and Syāvāsvana V.—Yaju. S.—Kānva I. f. Konkaleddā (Konkanara in Bora Sambar in Sambalpur) R. O. Lipatungā</p>
<p>Keśva and Apya sons of Dāddi G.—Gautama Pr.—Audalata, Devarāta and Viśvāmītra V.—Yaju. S.—Kānva I. f. Kommapiṛa R. O. Loiśrūga (Loising in Patna)</p>	<p>Mahāsandhivigrahi Malladatta son of Dhāradatta Kāyastha Koighosha son of Vallabhaghosha</p>	<p>(4) Koṇḍādeva son of Rāmaśarmā G.—Agasti Pr.—Idhmavāha and Chyavana V.—Yaju. S.—Kānva I. f. Kalinga R. O. Pamāsarasi</p>
<p>Santhakara son of Dhrtikara G.—Gautama Pr.—Gautama, Āṅgīrasa and Autathya S.—Vājasaneya and Mādhyandina I. f. Puruṣamandapa in Odra (Mandapa in Baud State) R. O. Murunjunga</p>	<p>Dutaka—Sādharana son of Sobhana Sc.—Malladatta son of Dhāradatta E. Saṅgrāma son of Rayana Ojhā. Prativaddha by Allāva son of Kailāsa Mahāsandhivigrahi Rānaka Malladatta</p>	
<p>Sādharana son of Sobhana G.—Bhāradvāja Pr.—Vārhaspatya and Āṅgīrasa S.—Vājasaneya I. f. Takāri R. O. Turuvvunā in Kośala</p>	<p>Prepared by Puṇḍarika son of Priyaukarāditya E.—Mādhava son of Mahāsandhivigrahi Vāsu Sādharana alias Kandarpadeva</p>	

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No. Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.	Genealogy.
6 C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta E. I. Vol. iii. p. 345. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(18) Kataka (place of issue) (19) Arkigrāma in (20) Tulum- vakhanda in (21) Kāsala	(19) Harigan (21°- 6" N, 83°-6" E) in Sonpur. (20) Turum (21°- 7" N, 83°-53" E) in Sonpur.	Śivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 31st. regnal Year, Mārga sudi 13
7 C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta. E. I. Vol. III. p. 345. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(22) Kataka (place of issue) (23) Tulendā in (24) Saṇḍānā- viṣaya in (25) Kośala.	(23) Tiluṇḍa (20°- 54" N, 83°-52" E) in Sonpur. (24) Saranda in Baragarh Tahsil.	Śivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Janamejaya's 31st. regnal Year, Mārga sudi 13
8 Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahāśiva- gupta. J. A. S. B. (1905) Vol. I (new series) p. 15. E. B. Gang Mo- han La-kar.	(26) Vinitapura (place of issue) (27) Talakajia in (28) Sanulā- viṣaya in (29) Kośala	(26) Binka (21°- 1" N, 83°-48" E) in Sonpur. (27) Talagaja (20°- 39" N, 83°-38" E) in Patna. (28) Somara (20°- 30" N, 83°-28" E)	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta | Mahāśivagupta. Yayāti's 8th regnal year Mārgaśīrṣa, Sukla 13
9 C. P. Gr. of Mahāśivagupta E. I. Vol. III. pp. 351-355. E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(30) Vinitapura (place of issue) (31) Chanda- grāma in (32) Maraḍa- viṣaya in (33) Dakṣiṇa Toṣalā	(30) Same as no. 26. (31) Chandgan (20°-17" N, 86°-8" E). 32 miles south- east of Cuttack (32) Barada (20°- 7" N, 80°-1" E) or Marada Harihara- pura in Cuttack district.	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta | Mahāśivagupta Yayāti's 9th regnal year Jyāiṣṭha, Sita 13
10 Nibhinna Gr. of Mahāśivagupta. E. I. Vol. XI. pp. 96-97. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(34) Vinitapura (place of issue) (35) Nevindā or Nivinnā in (36) Otvarapalli- viṣaya in (37) Ganuṭapāta- maṇḍala	(34) Same as no. 26. (35) Lilinā (20°- 58" N, 83°-18" E) in Bargarh Tahsil	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta | Mahāśivagupta Yayāti's 15th regnal year, Mārga, Sudi 13
11 Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahāśiva- gupta. J. A. S. B. (1905) Vol. I. (New series pp. 16-18. E. B. Ganga Mohan Laskar.	(38) Yavāti- nagara (place of issue) (39) Delādeli in (40) Telālata- viṣaya in (41) Kośala	(39) Dedil (20°- 22" N, 83°-21" E.) a few miles from the Tel river in Patna (40) A tributary of the Mahāmadī	Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta | Mahāśivagupta Yayāti's 24th regnal year Āśāḍha, Sudi 8.

SOMAVAMŚI RULERS (CHAPTER IV, SECTION A.)

Donees.	Officers.	Remarks.
"	"	
"	"	
Kāmadeva son of Narisinha and grandson of Haris. G.—Kāśyapa. Pr.—Vatsa and Naidhruva. S.—Vajasanaya & Mādhyandina. I. F. Mādhdhila R. O. Jalajaddi (Jalajoda in Patna).	Mahāsandhivigrahi Rāyaka Dhāradatta S.—Uchchhavanāga son of Samamponāhava.	
Śankhapāni son of Dinkaka's son of Ananta. G.—Bhāradvāja Pr.—Āngirasa, Vārhaspatya and Bhāradvāja S.—Chelchandoga-Kaunhuma I. F. Sxivallagrāma in Madhyadeśa R. O. Silābhanjapati in Odra	E.—Mādhava. Muni ter Chelchichhateśva	
Pondarik-śarmā son of Nārāyaṇaśarma son of Uhlāśśarmā. G.—Bhāradvāja, Pr.—Bhāradvāja Āngirasa and Vārhaspatya I. F. Bhaṭṭa Paroh R. O. Ma'am-pdā.	Mahāsandhivigrati Rāyaka Dhāradatta. Mahākṣapatalika Uchchhavanāga son of Allavanāga E.—Tthakura Panāka.	
Bhaṭṭa Mahodadhi G.—Kauśika Pr.—Devarāta, Andślata and Viśvāmītra. I. F. Kāśi in Srāvasti R. O. Antarādi in Lāvadā (antarida in Sonpur)	Mahāsandhivigrati Rāyaka Dhāradatta Viññāni Tathagata E.—Vā uka.	

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No. Reference.	Place-names.	Identification	Genealogy.
<p>Patna C. P. Gr. of Mahāśivagupta.</p> <p>12 J. A. S. B. (1905) Vol. I (new series) pp. 19-23. E. B. Gangamohan Laskar.</p>	<p>(42) Yayāti-nagara (place of issue)</p> <p>(43) Luṣṭarumā in (44) Telālata-ṣaya</p>	<p>(43) Leter (20°-7" N, 82°-50" E) in Kālahandi about 14 miles north of the Tel.</p> <p>(44) Same as no. 40.</p>	<p>Janamejaya Mahābhavagupta | Mahāśivagupta Yayāti's 28th regnal year, Bhādra sudi 5</p>
<p>Kataka C. P. Gr. of Mahābhavagupta.</p> <p>13 E. I. Vol. III, pp. 355-359. E. B. J. F. Fleet.</p>	<p>(45) Yayāti-nagara (place of issue)</p> <p>(46) Gandasimilī</p> <p>(47) Kośala-Sākhagdyanā</p>	<p>(46) Gaisama (21°-16" N, 83°-46" E) in Bargarh Tahasil.</p>	<p>Janamejaya | Yayāti | Bhīmaratha Mahābhavagupta Bhīmaratha's 3rd regnal year, Mārgaśīṣa Amāvāsyā</p>
<p>Kudopali P. of Mahābhavagupta's time.</p> <p>14 E. I. Vol. IV, pp. 254-255. E. B. Professor F. Keilhorn.</p>	<p>(48) Yayāti-nagara (place of residence of Mahābhavagupta)</p> <p>(49) Vāmaṇḍa-daṇḍapāṭi (place of issue)</p> <p>(50) Laisarā in (51) Giḍāṇḍa-maṇḍala</p>	<p>(49) Bamra, locally called Bāmaṇḍa.</p> <p>(50) Loisara in Bargarh Tahasil.</p>	<p>Mahāśivagupta | Mahābhavagupta Bhīmaratha's 13th regnal year</p>
<p>Maranjamura Charter of Mahāśivagupta.</p> <p>15 J. B. O. R. S. Vol. II, pp. 52-55. E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.</p>	<p>(52) Suvarṇa-pura (place of issue)</p> <p>(53) Vṛhadbhū-ṣayi in (54) Bhra-ṇaḍṣaya and (55) Mārāñjamurā in (56) Santovaḍa in (57) Sambaravādi in (58) Kośala</p>	<p>(52) Same as no. 1</p>	<p>Mahābhavagupta | Mahāśivagupta Yayāti Yayāti's 3rd. regnal year, Vaiśakha, sudi 5.</p>
<p>Ratnagiri C. P.</p> <p>16 J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVI, pp. E. B. Narayan Tripathy.</p>			<p>Janamejaya | Yayāti | Bhīmaratha | Dharmaratha. Then Naghuṣa and then Yayāti</p>

SOMAVAMŚI RULERS (CHAPTER IV, SECTION A.)

Donees.	Officers	Remarks.
<p>Mahodadhi son of Suddheśvara son of Parameśvara G.—Kauśika. Pr.— Devarāṣa, Audalata and Viśvāmitra. I. F. Kāśī in Srāvastī R. O. Anarādi in Lāvapā</p>	<p>Mahasandhivigrahi Singhadatta. E.—Vijñāni Madhumatha</p>	
<p>Rāṇaka Rachhho son of Vaśiṣṭha son of Parameśvara. G.—Kauśika Pr.—Viśvāmitra, Devarāṣa and Audalata S.—Chchhandoga Ch.—Kanthma I. F. Kāśī in Srāvastī R. O. Singā in Devibhoga in Kośala</p>	<p>Sandhivigrahi Singhadatta E.—Vijñāni Madhumatha</p>	
<p>Nārāyaṇa son of Janār- dana. G.—Kaundinya. Pr.—Mitrāvaruṇa. S.—Kāva. I. F. Hastipada</p>	<p>Sc.—Purnpadatta son of Sreṣṭhi Kiraṇa of Lanapura.</p>	<p>Puñja son of Vvodā of Māthora family was the actual donor.</p>
<p>Svarodaya Yaśakara son of Sāntikara son of Nārāyaṇa. G.—Parāśara Pr.—Atreya S.—Kāva V.—Yajur- veda</p>	<p>Sc.—Rudradatta son of Singhadatta's brother and grandson of Harṣadatta</p>	
		<p>This is one plate of a set of plates. The text of this plate is a replica of the beginning portion of the text of the Grant no. 18.</p>

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.	Genealogy.
17	Brahmeshwar I. of Uddyo- takesari. J. A. S. B. (1833) Vol VII. (old series) pp. 557-561. E. B. James Prinsep.	This inscription records the con- struction of Brahmeśvara temple at Bhu- baneshwar by Kolāvati mother of Uddyotakesari		Janamejaya | Dirgharava | Apavāra (died Childless) Then Vichitravira | Abhinanyu | Chandihara | Uddyotakesari, ruled successively. Janamejaya | Yayati | Bhimaratha | Dharmaratha Then Naghuṣa, then his brother Yayāti and then latter's son Uddyotakesari Uddyotakesari's 4th regnal Year Mārga Vadi 10.
18	Narasimhpur Charter of Uddyotakesari Mahābhavagupta J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVII, pp. 1-24. E. B. Binayak Misra.	(59) Yayāti- nagara (place of issue) (60) Kotalaṇḍā and (61) Lovākaraḍā in Aṭṭavatta- mandala in (62) Oḍri Country	(60) Kantilo (20°- 22" N, 85°-14" E) in Khand para (61) Karadā (20°- 28" N, 85°-24" E) in Baramba. (62) Ratagarh in Banki	
19	I. of Uddyo- takesari in Khandagiri cave. E. I. Vol. XIII, pp. 165-166. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.			Uddyotakesari's 18th. regnal Year
20	I. of Uddyota- kesari in Khan- dagiri. E. I. Vol. XIII, p. 166. E. B. R. D. Banerjee.			Uddyotakesari's 5th regnal Year.
21	Sonpur P. of Kumāra Some- śvaraḍeva. E. I. Vol. XII, pp. 237-242. E. B. C. Mazumdar.	(63) Suvarṇa- pura (place of issue) (64) Uttaravalli- visaya (65) Kośala (66) Atteṇḍā (67) Vuravuda- Khandaksetra (68) Gudhva- māla-Khandaksetra (69) Kahanpura- Khandaksetra (70) Thavisa (71) Rangaḍā- Mandala	(63) Same as no. 1. (64) Utrapali in Patna	Uddyotakesari granted Kośala to Abhinanya. Someśvaraḍeva meditated on the feet of one Mahābhavagupta

SOMAVAINSI RULERS (CHAPTER IV, SECTION A.)

Donee.	Officers.	Remarks.
		Owing to mutilation of the letters the text has not been accurately deciphered. See J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVII, pp 5-6 (for correct genealogy)
<p>Saṅkaraśarmā and Bala- bhadraśarma sons of Bamana son of Chateśvara. G.—Gārgga Pr.—Tryārsa V.—Rigveda I. F. Palāsa in Tirrabhukti</p>	<p>Mahasandhivigrahi Rudradatta. Incised by Bāheru and Maṅgaka</p>	
<p>Subhachandra, a disciple of astronomer Kula Chandra</p>		
<p>Udayakara son of Vidyā- kara son of Jayakara son of Lakṣmikara. G.—Hāritra, Pr.—Pañchārṣa S.—Madhyandina and Kāva I. f. Mahuvāli in Savatthi. R. O. Kamalapura (in Banda State)</p>		<p>Udayakara's son Bhābha- kara is again said to be the donee.</p>

The grants of Somavamśi rulers contain seal representing the figure of Mātangi-Mahālakṣmī in relief.

the grandson of Tivaradeva's younger brother, became powerful and he conquered the earth with the assistance of his younger brother, Raṇakeśari. I am inclined to identify this Raṇakeśari with the personage of the same name of the fragmentary stone-inscription at Govindpur in the Nayagarh State. If it be tenable we can say that a part of Orissa was included in the territory of Janamejaya's father. In that case, Śivagupta, father of Janamejaya, can be taken as Raṇakeśari. As Bālārjuna assumed the title Mahāśivagupta, we can suppose that his younger brother Raṇakeśari assumed also the inferior title Śivagupta.

The aforesaid fragmentary stone inscription contains the year 811 of an unspecified era. There is no alternative but to take it as Saka era. In that case, it corresponds to 889 A.D. Evidently the initial year of Janamejaya's reign cannot probably be later than 900 A.D.

Relying the statement of the editor of the grant, No. 19, that the characters of this grant resemble in form those of the grant, No. 13, I identified Abhimanyu referred to in the former grant with the personage of the same name of the inscription, No. 17, who was the grand-father of Uddyotakeśari.* But subsequently I had compared the characters of these two grants and came to the conclusion that on the paleographic ground the grant, No. 19, is much removed in date from the grant, No. 13. Apparently Abhimanyu of the former grant is different from the other Abhimanyu.

The donor of the grant, No. 19, meditated on the feet of one Mahābhavagupta and then issued his order in the Kośala country which was granted by Uddyotakeśari to Abhimanyu who was not alive at the time of issue of the order.

But it is difficult to ascertain who was this Mahābhavagupta, whose feet were meditated upon. However no scholar would deny the fact that Uddyotakeśari transferred the headquarters of the Somavaṃśi territory from Kośala to eastern Orissa.

It is stated in the grant, No. 18, that Yajāti II's eldest brother used to reside at Kataka in the eastern country. This Kataka

seems to be identical with Katakā, the place of issue of grants, Nos. 5 to 7, one of which was found at Chandwar, opposite to Cuttack and others are supposed to have been discovered in the vicinity of Cuttack. I am inclined to identify this Katakā with Chaudwar where according to tradition Janamejaya performed the Aśvamedha sacrifice, because in the architectural remains of this place the designs of Mātāṅgī Mahālakṣmī are found. I need mention here that Mātāṅgī Mahālakṣmī is represented on the seals of the Somavamśi kings.

Yayāti-nagara should be traced in the Sambalpur district. Rai Bahadur Hiralal identifies this place with Binka in the Sonpur State, but there is no relic of antiquarian interest to support this identification.

The grant, No. 15, in all probability, belongs to Uddyotakeśarī, for the text of this grant is a replica of that of Uddyotakeśarī's grant, No. 18. The complete set of plates of the grant, No. 15, has not been discovered. We are therefore unable to say what important historical facts are contained in it.

CHAPTER IV

(Section B)

CHOLA RULERS

It cannot be denied that Someśvaradeva II of the Chola lineage of the Solar dynasty was once the ruler of the Sonepur State. This Someśvaradeva made land-grants, meditating on the feet of Chandrāditya who can be indentified with the chief of the same name of the Barasur inscription of the Central Provinces, for this chief also belonged to the Chola lineage of the Solar dynasty.* The date of the Barasur inscription is the 2nd October, 1060 A. D.

We gather from the Tirumalai inscription of 1025 A. D. that Rājendrachola conquered Orissa which was difficult of approach and thence led his military expedition to Kośala.† But it is not definitely known whether he appointed any man of his kith and kin to govern Kośala. It however transpires that the Brahmeśwar inscription (No. 17 of Somavamsi rulers), in which the conquest of Chola territory by Uddyotakeśari has been mentioned, is anterior to the conquest of Orissa and Kosala by Rājendrachola.

It is stated in the Rāmapāla-charita by Sandhyakar Nandi that Rāmapāla conquered Orissa and bestowed it on 'Bhavabhūṣaṇa-santati.' M. M. Hara Prosad Śāstri interpreted Bhavabhūṣaṇa santati as the ruler of the Nāga family. But Rai Bahadur R. P. Chanda raised objection to this interpretation‡. Bhavabhūṣaṇa signifies ornaments, worn by Śiva. Chandra (moon), Sarpa (snake) and Gaṅgā are the ornaments of Śiva. Hence Bhavabhūṣaṇa implies the Ganga family which claim descents from

* Descriptive list of inscriptions in C. P. & Berar by Rai Bahadur Hiralal, p. 144, No. 198.

† E. I. Vol. IX p. 223.

‡ Gaṇḍa-rāja-mālā.

the Ganges and the moon and again in which family flourished the rulers having the surname Anantavarma. It need not be mentioned here that *Ananta* also means *snake*.

We learn from the Vizagpattam copper-plate grant of 1018 A. D. that Anantavarma Choḍagaṅga fully established his supremacy over Orissa. Apparently Somavaṁśî supremacy over Orissa terminated with the defeat of Karṇakeśarî by Rāmapāla* who ruled in the second half of the 11th century A. D.† I think, this Karṇakeśarî is a remote descendant of Uddyotakesarî.

* See Memoirs of J. A. S. B. 1910, Vol. III.

† J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XIV, p. 536.

INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE RULER

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.
1	Patna museum P. of Someśvara 11. E. I. Vol. XIX, pp. 97-99. E. B. R. D. Banerjee,	(1) Suvarṇapūra (place of issue) (2) Ghāroḍāmaṇḍala (3) Vanīabandha (4) Phu'llamuṭhi (5) Dohali	(1) Sonpur (5) Dohali (20°-56''N, 84°-27''E) in Athmallik state.

INFORMATION FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identification.
1	Mahada P. of Yogeśvaradevavarman. E. I. Vol. XII, pp 218-221 E. B. B. C. Mazumdar.	(1) Chitrotpalā-tira (2) Lankāvarttaka. (place of issue) (3) Mahadā (4) Atrāṇḍelā (5) Medhāka (6) Kokaṭideva (7) Champāmalla	(1) Mahānadi (2) Binka in Sonpur (Editor's suggestion) (3) Mahada in Sonpur (5) Mendamal (20°-54''N, 84°-1''E) in Baud. (7) Champāmalli (20°-52''N 84°-4''E) in Baud.

OF CHOLA LINE OF THE SOLAR DYNASTY. (CH. IV, SECTION B.)

Genealogy.	Donee.	Officers.
Challamarājs | Yaśarāja I | Someśvara I | Yaśarāja II | Someśvara II The donor meditated on the feet of Chandraditya. The donor was Parama Vaiṣṇava.	Utsavakara & Devakara G.—Garggya Pr.—Tryārṣa Studied R̥gveda and Yajurveda.	Sc.—Nārāyaṇa E.—Lokanātha.

RULER OF THE SOLAR DYNASTY, (CHAPTER IV, SECTION C.)

Genealogy.	Donee,	Remarks.
Someśvaradevavarman | Dhāraṇadevavarman | Yogeśvaradevavarman | Someśvaradeva's 33rd regnal year.	Gadādhara | Puruṣottama | Madhusudana. G.—Vatsa V.—R̥gveda	The donor belonged to Kāśyapagoṭra. He also traces descent to Karikāla

CHAPTER IV

(Section C)

SOLAR DYNASTY.

Yogeśvaradevavarma belonging to the Solar dynasty claims a descent from Kalikāla of *Kasyapa gotra*. Chandrāditya belonging to the Chola lineage of the Solar dynasty, referred to in the preceding section of this chapter, is also said in the Barsur inscription to be a descendant of Karikāla of *Kasyapa gotra*. Apparently Yogeśvaradevavarma belongs to Chandrāditya's family. I think, Kalikāla and Karikāla are identical with each other. We can, however, identify Someśvaradeva, the grand-father of Yogeśvaradeva, with Someśvaradeva II of the preceding section.

The editor of Yogeśvaradevavarma's grant reads *Vaurapura* and suggests *Vaudhapura* as the correct reading. But in the *facsimile*-print, I am inclined to read it as Vastarapura. Barsur inscription proves the rule of the Chola lineage over the Bastar State and it appears therefore that Vastara has been written in Yogeśvaradevavarma's plate.

There occurs a name Mukunda in line 35 of the grant under discussion. In the opinion of the editor, Mukundadeva, the last independent King of Orissa, finds an allusion here and accordingly the grant has been assigned to 1562 A. D. But on palaeographic ground, this date is inadmissible, for we know that during the reign of Kapilendradeva the scripts used in Orissa had distinct local forms, which are not found in the Yogeśvaradevavarma's plate. There is nothing in the text to show that the King Mukundadeva has found an allusion in this plate.

It is stated in the grant under discussion that Someśvaradeva had a lion-emblem (*Simha-dhvaja-lāñchhaṇa*. . . 1.4). The grant of Someśvaradeva II of the preceding section also contains a lion-seal. Evidently my identification of Someśvaradeva appears

to be tenable. Again the identification of Chandraditya of Barsur inscription belonging to the Chola lineage of the Solar dynasty and claiming descent from Karikala of Kāśyapa Gotra, with the chief of the same name of Someśvaradeva II's plate has now been substantiated and implemented by the informations available from the grant under discussion. We can, therefore, safely assign Yogeśaradeva to the last decade of the 11th century A. D.

We gather from the grant under discussion that Someśvaradeva snatched away the banner having the emblem of *dvija-rāja* from the enemy who immigrated from Ayodhyâ. If we mean the peacock by *dvijarāja*, the enemy should be supposed to be a Bhañj ruler, for the family insignia of the Bhañja rulers is a peacock. In that case, Ayodhyâ, the place of immigration should be identified with the place of the same name in the Nilgiri State which was under the jurisdictions of the Bhañja family of Mayurbhañja till the advent of the British rule to Orissa and where the relics of antiquarian interest are now found in large quantity. According to tradition the Bhañja family of Mayurbhañj first acquired the seacoast tract and thence extended their dominion to the west. In the grants (Nos. 24 to 26 of the Bhañja rulers) which were issued from Khiching the Bhañja family is said to have immigrated from Tapovana. We cannot say with any approach to certainty whether this Tapovana is identical with the place of the same name in the Medinapur district. But we find that two of their grants were made to their subordinate chief, not to the Brahmins.

Again if we now mean the moon by *dvija-rāja*, we can assert that Someśvaradeva of the Solar dynasty defeated a descendant of Somavansi ruler. But we do not know whether the lunar dynasty of Ratanpur, to which Janamejaya belonged, originally came from Ayodhyâ i. e. the present Oudh. Again if we accept the view of the editor that Someśvaradeva himself immigrated from Ayodhyâ, there is no evidence to show that a Chola family was ruling in Oudh in the 10th or 11th century A. D. With the present state of our knowledge we can say nothing about the enemy in question.

But it is certain that the Bhañja family was ousted from Baud by the Chola family, for the identification of the villages, granted by the rulers of the latter family, in Baud bears testimony to the sway of that family over Baud. It is probable that Baud was restored by Śilābhañja III as mentioned in the grant, No. 14, of the Bhañja rulers,

CHAPTER V

(Section A)

EARLY GANGA RULERS

All the grants, Nos. 1 to 21, contain the year of the Gaṅga era and therefore we can arrange them in the chronological order. But with the present state of our knowledge we cannot prepare the genealogical tree of the early Ganga rulers, for relations between different donors of some grants are not known.

The initial year of the Gaṅga era has not been ascertained as yet. This can be done now with the help of new datas available from the recently discovered copper-plates of the early Gaṅga rulers. It needs to be mentioned here that the grants, Nos. 23 to 25, are of much importance for ascertaining the initial year of the Gaṅga era.

The grants, Nos. 23 and 24, were made by the feudatories of the Gaṅga rulers. Dharmakhedi, son of Bhīmakhedi of the grant No. 23, is perhaps not a different person from Dharmakhedi, son of Bhāmakhedi of the grant No. 24. Probably Bhāmakhedi has been either mis-written or mis-read. However, the numerals of the year of the Śaka era have been written in words in this grant. This grant also contains the 15th regnal year of the donor. Again in the grant, No. 23, we find a year 520 of the Gaṅga-Kadamba era. This Gaṅga-Kadamba era can be taken as the Gaṅga era, first because it is not probable that the Gaṅga rulers associated the name of their subordinate ruling family with the era they started and, secondly, no era associated with the name of the Kadamba family is known from other sources.

The numerals of the Śaka era have been written thus :

nava-śataka-sapta-rasa-mata. . .

Mata has been probably mis-written for *mite*. But the editor shows no reason why he interprets the above extract as 913. This plate was noticed in the Madras Epigraphic Report for 1918 and the

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference	Place-names	Identifications.
1.	The Trilingi C. P. Gr. J.A.H.R.S., Vol. iii, pp. 54-57 E. B. Satyanārāyan Rajaguru		
2.	Jirjingi C. P. of Indriavarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. iii, pp. 51-57. E. B. R. Subba Rao.	(1) Dantapura (place of issue) (2) Jijika in (3) Vonkara (viṣaya)	
3.	Ganga Gr. of Devendravarman Ind. Ant., vol. xiii, pp. 273-276 E. B. J. F. Fleet.	(4) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (5) Tamaracheru in (6) Varāhavarttani—viṣaya	
4.	Chicacole P. of Satyavarman- deva Ind. Ant., vol. xiv, pp. 10-12 E. B. J. F. Fleet	(7) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (8) Tārugrāma in (9) Galela, (10) Mahendra	
5.	Utlam P. of Hastivarman. E. I., Vol. xvii, pp. 332-333 E. B. E. Hultzsch.	(11) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (12) Hoṇḍavaka in (13) Kroṣṭukavarttani (14) Mahendra—viṣaya	
6.	Santabommali P. of Indra- varman J. A. H. R. S. Vol. iv, pp. 21-24 E. B. Lakṣminārāyan Hari- chandan Jagadev Rajah Bahadur	(15) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (16) Haribhaṭṭa in (17) Kroṣṭukavarttani —viṣaya (18) Mahendra	
7.	Achyūtapuram P. of Indra- varman. E. I., Vol. iii, pp. 127-130 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(19) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (20) Siddhārthaka in (21) Varāhavarttani —viṣaya (22) Mahendra	

EARLY GANGA RULERS OF KALINGA,

CHAPTER V. SECTION A

Geneology	Officers.	Donees.
28th Year.	Bhānuchandra | E—Vinayachandra	
Indravarma 39th Year.	Sc.—Devasingha Deva	Rudrasvāmī, son of Agnisvāmī, son of Rudrasvāmī G.—Viṣṇuvṛdha
Devendravarma 51st. Year.	E.—Sarvadeva Sāmanta Nāgarāja (Author of the text)	300 Brahmins
Devendravarma | Satyavarma 51st Year.	Khaṇḍyama | Sc.—Berapa	Kamalāsana, son of Gurava Khaṇḍyama
Hastivarma Rājasimha & Rānabhita 80th Year.	Bhānuchandra | Sc.—Vinayachandra	Jayaśarmā G.—Vatsa Ch.—Vājasaneya R. O.—Uṛāmalla
Indravarma (Rājasimha) 87th Year.	Bhānuchandra | Sc.—Vinayachandra	The gift was made for the worship of Rāmeśvarabhaṭṭāraka
Indravarma (Rājasimha) 87th Year	Bhānuchandra | Sc.—Vinayachandra	Durgaśarmā G.—Gautama Ch.—Chchhandoga

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names	Identifications.
8	Parlakimedya P. of Indravarman Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, pp. 119-122 E. B. J. F. Fleet	(23) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (24) Khetta in (25) Devannapāñchālī- viṣaya (26) Mahendra	—
9	Gaṅga Gr. of Indravarman Ind. Ant., XIII. pp. 119-122 E. B. J. F. Fleet	(27) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (28) Tamaracheruva (28) Varāhavarṭtani (viṣaya) (29) Mahendra	
10	Purī P. of Indravarman E. I., Vol. XIV, pp. 360-363 E. B. G. Ramadas	(30) Dantapura (place of issue) (31) Bhukkukura in (32) Kurakarastra-viṣaya	
11	C. P. of Indravarman Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, pp. 123-124 Noticed by J. F. Fleet	(33) Tālamūla in (34) Kṛṣṭukapāñchālī (viṣaya)	
12	Tekkali P. of Indravarman E. I., Vol. XVIII, pp. 307-311 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(35) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (36) Tuṅgannā in (37) Rūpyavati (viṣaya) (38) Mahendra	
13	Chicacole P. of Devendravarman E. I., Vol. III, pp. 130-134 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(39) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (40) Popangika in (41) Kṛṣṭukavarṭtani (viṣaya) (42) Mahendra (43) Kurudumbi	

Genealogy.	Officers.	Donees.
Indravarma 91st. year	Bhānuchandra | Sc.—Vinayachandra	Dhrvaśarmā G.—Garḡga
Indravarma 128th year Lunar eclipse of Mārgaśīrṣa	Vinayachandra | Sc.—Āditya Rahasika Saṅkara, son of Devachandra (Author of the text)	Several donees
Dānārṇava | Indravarman 137th. year	Āditya | E.—Khaṇḍichandra Sc.—Dharmachandra, son of Sambapuro- pādhyāya	Bhavadattaśarmā G.—Kauśika V.—Rgveda R. O.—Tirilingi
Indravarman 146th year	Mahāmahattara Gaurīśarmā and Bhavadatta	Skandaśarmā and Lalitaśarmā G.—Kautsa Ch.—Chchhandoga
Dānārṇava | Indravarman 154th year Solar eclipse	Ādityabhogiga | Sarvvachandra Dharmachandra Sambapuro-pādhyāya	Skandaśarmā G.—Sāṇḍilya Ch.—Vājasaneya R. O.—Garakhonā
Guṇārṇava | Devendravarman 183rd year	Khaṇḍichandra | Sarvvachandra	Chchharampaśarmā, Bhavaśarmā, Viṣṇuśarmā Sivaśarmā, Somaśarmā and Kumāraśarmā G.—Kṛṣṇātreyā R. O.—Kaliṅga

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.
14.	C. P. of Devendravarman. J. A. R. S., Vol. II. pp. 275-276. E. B. Satyanerāyan Rajaguru.	(44) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (45) Hunḍuvaka in (46) Pushyagiri pañchāli	
15.	Sidhantam P. of Devendra- varman. E. I. Vol. XIII, pp. 212-216 E. B. G. Ramadas	(47) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (48) Siddhārthaka (49) Mahendra	
16.	Talateru P. of Ananta- varman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 273-275 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(50) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (51) Talatheru in (52) Krostrakapañchāli	
17.	Santha Bomvali C. P. Gr. of Nandavarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 185-189 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(53) Kalinganagara, (place of issue) (54) Chikhallikā (55) Freyabhukti (56) Mahendra	
18.	Vizagpatam P. of Devengra- varman Ind. Ant., Vol. XVIII, pp. 143-146 Noticed by J. F. Fleet	(57) Kalinganagara (58) Dāvadāmadavam	
19.	Almand P. of Anantavarman E. I., Vol. III, pp. 17-21 E. B. E. Hultzsh.	(59) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (60) Medelāka (61) Tirikātu (62) Mahendra	

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.
20.	Tekkall P. of Devendra- varman E. I., Vol. XVIII, pp. 311-313 E. B. E. Hultzsch	(63) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (64) Niyino (65) Rupavarttani (66) Mahendra	
21.	C. P. Gr. of Rajendra- varman Madras Epigraphic Reports for 1917-18, p. 137, No. 13	(57) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (68) Tāmbaddi (69) Salla	
22.	Chidivalas C. P. Gr. of Devendravarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. II, pp. 146-153 E. B. R. Subba Rao	(70) Kalinganagara (place of issue) (71) Sividi (72) Mahendra (73) Kandalivāda (74) Bhādivāda (75) Kolampari	
23.	Sinhipur C. P. Gr. of Dharmakhedi of the time of Devendravarman J. A. H. R. S., Vol. III, pp. 171-180 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(76) Kalinganagara (77) Rāṭhakūṭa (78) Mahendrabhoga (79) Pañchapātra (76) Dharmapura	
24.	Mandasa P. of Ananta- varman J. B. O. R. S., Vol. XVII, pp. 175-185 E. B. G. Ramadas	(77) Kalinganagara (78) Madhipatharakhaṇḍa (79) Mahendra	
25.	C. P. Gr. Madhukāmārṇava Madras Epigraphic Report, 1919, No. 5	(80) Pātūgrāma (81) Hoṇḍaravāda (82) Morakhini	

EARLY GANGA RULERS OF KALINGA.

CHAPTER V, SECTION A

Geneology.	Officers.	Donees.
Rājendravarma | Devendravarma 310th year	Sc.—Sarvvachandra E.—Sāmanta Kaṇḍimalapa	
Anantavarma | Rājendravarma 342nd year (Sava-Aya-Kāmādi)	Samirāja | Raṇameya (minister for peace) Kanakābdhirāja Gundipilāka, son of Man- chandra	
Vajri | Mārasinha | Bhūpendravarma | Devendravarma 397th year Solar eclipse	Muḍhapa Savvadapa Bhaṭṭa Sridhara Bhaṭṭa Yajña	Ādityabhaṭṭa, Yajubhaṭṭa and Sēṇḍidevabhaṭṭa G.—Bhāradvāja A. F. Vaṅga R. O. Sipidi
Anantavarma | Devendravarma 520th year Niyārṇava | Bhimakhedi (Donor) Dharmakhedi		
Anantavarma śaka 913 (?) Bhāmakhedi (Donor) Dharmakhedi Regnal year 15	Vettikurao Nalachaṇḍāla Saṇḍa	Dhamaka | Kesara | Erukalayādeva
Anantavarma | Madhukāmārṇava Rājendravarma 526th year		Erapa Nāyaka, son of Māñchi Nāyaka,

INFORMATIONS FROM EPIGRAPHIC RECORDS OF

No.	Reference.	Place-names.	Identifications.
26.	C. P. Gr. of Devendra- varman Rājarāja. Madras Epigraphic Report, 1919, No 4.	(83) Vrhatakodila (84) Vārāhavarttani	
27.	Parlakimeddy P. of the time of Vajrahasta. E. I. Vol. 111, pp. 220- 224. E.B. Professor F. Keilhorn.	(85) Lankākōṇā (86) Hossanḍi	
28.	Vishamagiri P. of Indra- varman. E. I., Vol. XIX pp. 134 E. B. Tarinicharan Rath	(87) Svetaka (place of issue) (88) Amerasinga in (89) Jalamborā-viṣaya	
29.	Dhanantar Pi of Sāmanta- varman E. I., Vol. XV, pp. 275- 278 E. B. Tarinicharan Rath	(90) Svetaka (place of issue) (91) Vāṭagrāma in (92) Hāmānibhoga- viṣaya	
30.	Ganjam P. of Prithivi- varman E. I., Vol. IV, pp. 198- 201	(93) Svetaka (place of issue) (94) Janora	
31.	Phulasara C. P. Gr. of Kīrttirājadeva J. A. H. R. S., Vol. III, pp. 30-40 E. B. Satyanarayan Rajaguru	(95) Kalyānapura (place of issue) (96) Khināveḍa (97) Varttani	

EARLY GANGA RULERS OF KALINGA.

CHAPTER V, SECTION A

Geneology.	Officers.	Donees.
Vajrahasta Devendravarma Rājarāja śaka 998		Vāsudevaśarma G.—Vatsa Nārāyaṇaśarmā G.—Kāśyapa
Vajrahasta (Regent of 5 district) Actual donor— Cholakāmādirāja's son. Dāraparāja	Sc.—Ugrakhedi of Kadamba family	Kāmādi, son of Eṛayamarāja
Indravarma	Dutaka—Nāgakhedi Sc.—Ādityavarma Sc.—Chandapāka E.—Devapili	Jakṣasvāmī G.—Jātukarṇa S.—Kāva Ch.—Vājasaneya
Samantavarma		Govindaśarmā G.—Bhāradvāja Ch.—Vājasaneya
Mahindravarma Prithivivarma Belonged to Ganga family of Kolāhala	E.—Sāmanta Svayambhu	Subhanikara G.—Vyāsa S.—Kāva Ch.—Vājasaneya Pr.—Bhārgava, Chyāvana Āpnavan, Aurva, Jama- dagnya
Bānapati Kirttirāja Guṇārṇava Kāmārṇava Chodabhitma Kirttirāja (Rādhamahāpi)	Sandhivigrahi— Purnpakara Akṣapatali—Ādityarāja Pātra—Rāma Dhavala, Pratihāra— Aniruddha Kumāra	Santosakara Guheśvara Bāpanna G.—Viśvāmītra S.—Kāva J. F.—Gangavādi

above expression was interpreted as 976. To understand the right significance of the expression in question, I reproduce below a part of the chronological table prepared by Mr. Monmohan Chakravarti.* On the supposition that the surnames of the Gaṅga rulers alternated between Anantavarma and Devendravarma, I have shown the surnames of the rulers, although they are not given in the table. Again calculating back from Vajrahasta, the reigning period of the rulers are also given under their respective names.

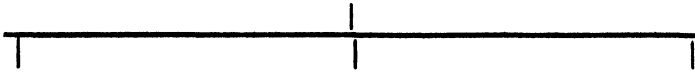
13 Vajrahasta IV *alias* Aniyāṅkabhīma

(in N. Plates)

(35 years)

Anantavarma

Śaka 902-37



by another wife

14 Kāmārṇava V

(½ years)

Devendravarma

S. 937-38

15 Guṇḍama II

(3 years)

Anantavarma

S. 938-941

16 Madhukāmārṇava

(19 years)

Devendravarma

S. 941-960.

It is definitely known that Vajrahasta V had the surname Anantavarma and he succeeded Madhukāmārṇava in Śaka 960 and ruled till Śaka 990. It, therefore, appears that the extent of the reign of Vajrahasta's immediate predecessors as given in his plates are not much inaccurate.

The grant, No. 25, of Madhukāmārṇava contains the year 526 of the Gaṅga era. Apparently the grant, No. 23, was not much earlier than grant, No. 25, and Devendravarma, son of Anantavarma of the former grant, is identical with Kāmārṇava V son of Anantavarma. Now accepting the interpretation 913, we find that Dharmakhedi ascended the throne in Śaka 897 and made the grant, No. 23, either in Śaka 938 or in Śaka 941, otherwise his over-lord could not be Devendravarma, son of Anantavarma.

* J. A. S. B., 1903, p. 140.

Accepting the learned epigraphist's interpretation 976, we find that Dharmakhedi made the grant, No. 24, during Vajrahasta V's reign and he also ascended the throne in the 2nd regnal year of this Vajrahasta. In that case, there is no Devendravarma with whom the over-lord of Dharmakhedi of the grant, No. 22, can be identified.

Accepting the interpretation 913, Mr. R. Subha Rao arrives at the conclusion that the Gaṅga era started in Śaka 416 or A. D. 494.* In that case, the Gaṅga year 520 of the grant, No. 23, corresponds to Śaka 936 when was reigning Anantavarma, not Devendravarma. I think, if the above interpretation be acceptable, the Gaṅga era can be supposed to have commenced in Śaka 418 or A. D. 496, because the lunar eclipse of Mārgaśīrṣa of the Gaṅga year 128 of the grant, No. 3, falls in 624 A. D. which was suggested by Fleet.

This should be noted here that the copper-plates recording the grant of villages in Kalinga are discovered in the tracts lying to the south of the Mahendra mountain. Some of the villages granted, are also unquestionably identifiable in the same tracts. But other village-names of the copper-plates have undergone so much changes that no scholar can vouch for their accurate identification.

* J. A. H. R. S., Vol. V. p. 274.

APPENDIX A

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON BHAUMA RULERS

The difficulty we confront in the matter of reconstructing the chronology of Bhauma rulers is due to the fact that different rulers of this family assumed one and the same name. Moreover the symbolical expression of dates found in their grants have not been properly interpreted on account of similarity of forms of symbols representing different numerals. We can, however overcome now these difficulties with the help of newly discovered data.

Three copper-plates belonging to the Bhauma family have recently been discovered in the Talcher state. The Ruling Chief of Talcher has kindly sent them to me through his Private Secretary Mr. Jagamohan Misra B.A. for decipherment. Again my friend Mr. Paramananda Acharya B.Sc. of Mayurbhanja has kindly supplied me with the text of another copper-plate of this family. The informations available from these plates have been given in the subjoined table.

The numerical symbols of the year of the Grant, No. 11, are distinctly *lu* and *pta* and they therefore unmistakably denote 140. Then succeeds the figure 1. Hence the year of this grant is 141.

The first numerical symbol of the year of the Grants, No. 12, is *lu* which denotes 100. The third symbol looks like B. Apparently it denotes 7.* The second symbol is somewhat illegible I take it with hesitation as 60. The year thus appears to be 167

The text of the Grant, No. 13, is a close of that of the Grant, No. 12, except the portion of the deed. Both grants were also executed on the same day. Apparently they belong to one and the same donor.

I interpreted the numerical symbols *lu* and *chu* of the Grant, No. 7, as 100 and 60 respectively, I am now inclined to interpret

* cf. Plate LXXI, col. 6 of *Prāchīna-lipimālā* by Gourishankara Hirachand Ojha.

Sulki grant No. 9	ଶୁଲ୍କ	100,3 = 103
Bhauma grant No. 7.	ଭୂମ	100,10 = 110
Grant of Jayasinha	ଯଜ୍ଞ	70,3 = 73
Bhauma grant No. 1	ଭୂମା	Samva 50,4 = 54
	ଭୂମ	70,3 = 73
	ଭୂମା	90,3 = 93
	ଭୂମ	100,3 = 103
	ଭୂମ	100,80 = 180
Nanda grant No. 1	ନନ୍ଦ	100,80,3 = 183
Bhañja grant No. 1	{ ଭାଞ୍ଜା ଭାଞ୍ଜା	1 70,5 = 75, Kanti
	{ ଭାଞ୍ଜା ଭାଞ୍ଜା	vadi 10,3 = 13
Bhauma grant No. 10	ଭୂମା	100,80,7 = 187
Bhañja grant No. 24	ଭାଞ୍ଜା	200,80,8 = 288
	{ ଭାଞ୍ଜା ଭାଞ୍ଜା	

Bühler's Table 1 x

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4

" " "

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7

" " "

ॣ

50

" " "

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70

" " "

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80

" " "

०

90

Prāchīna-lipi-mālā by
Gourishankar Hirachand Ujha

ॠ

90

as 10*. Evidently the year is 110. Similarly the year of the grant, No. 5, can be taken as 103 instead of 150. Again I suggest to read the symbols of the Bhauma grants, Nos. 1 and 2, as 54 and 73 respectively. I give in the accompanying table the revised interpretations of the symbols found in the plates of all different families.

It has been stated in the Bhauma chapter that Harivardhana, who headed the grant, No. 2, is identical with the engraver of the same name of the grant, No. 7. Now Rasabhavardhana, the other engraver of the latter grant, can be identified with the engraver of the same name of the grant, No. 12. It, therefore, appears that Tribhuvana-mahādevī of the grant, No. 7, is identical with the personage of the same name of the grant, No. 12. This identification is not untenable, because the predecessors of the former Tribhuvana-mahādevī are unmistakably identifiable with those of the latter Tribhuvana-mahādevī.

We can now take Siṅhaketu, the son of Śāntikara and Tribhuvana-mahādevī of the grant, No. 12, as Śubhākara of the grant, No. 5, who is also said to be the son of Śāntikara and Tribhuvana-mahādevī. This identification is also corroborated by the fact that Śubhākara has been called Siṅhadhvaja in line 31 of the text of the latter grant. It is needless to say that Siṅhadhvaja has been substituted for Siṅhaketu, the name of the donor, and evidently it does not signify the lion-emblem.

Śubhākara, the son of Loṇabhāra and Hīrā-mahādevī of the grant, No. 12, can reasonably be identified with Śubhākara of the grant, No. 11, who is also said to be the son of Loṇabhāra and Hīrā-mahādevī. I need not say that Śāntikara and his queen Tribhuvana-mahādevī of the former grant are not different from the personages of the same name of the latter grant. Again it is superfluous to mention that Siṅhaketu of the former grant can be taken as Kusumahāra of the latter grant.

It is not mentioned in the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, that Loṇabhāra

* cf. Plate LXIII, col. 3 of *Prachina-lipi-mālā* by Gourishankar Hirachand Ojha.

(not Lolahāra) was the immediate successor of Gayāḍa. We can now suppose that the name of the immediate successor of Gayāḍa has been omitted in these grants. If it be tenable, we can identify Kusumahāra of these grants with Śubhākara II of the grant, No. 12, who has been identified with another Kusumahāra, because the genealogy of Kusumahāra of the grants referred to above is in agreement with that of Śubhākara II. Apparently Lalitahāra of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, is identical with Śivakara, the donor of the grant, No. 12.

The identification of Kusumahāra, Lalitahāra, Śāntikara and Śubhākara of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, made in the chapter II has been revised now. We cannot, therefore, disbelieve the statement, recorded in these grants that Lalitahāra was succeeded by Śāntikara.

The genealogical text of the grants, Nos. 8 to 10, is a replica of that of the grant, No. 14. Hence we can put all the Bhauma Rulers in the chronological order as shown in the page 101. Now we can turn our attention towards their time.

It is mentioned in the grants, Nos. 12 and 13, that Śubhākara I defeated the king of the Rāḍha country and completely subjugated the Kalinga country. These incidents have probably been alluded to in the undeciphered portion of the eulogical text of Śubhākara of the grant, No. 2. In the facsimile-print, I have partly read this text as follows :

“Kvā-dhanendrā-Mahendrā...Jāhnavī...

Kvā-śimnada-Kalinga-vadhārādadhah”

The title of Mahārājādhirāja, assumed by the rulers of this family indicates that they were powerful. That they established suzerain authority over a portion of Bengal, can be gleaned from the copper-plate.¹ It is mentioned in this plate that Devapāla uprooted the Utkalas from his territory. Devapāla's reign falls between 809-49 A. D.² Apparently Devapāla's invasion must have taken place after the fall of the Bhauma family.

(1) The Palas of Bengal by R. D. Banerjee. p. 65. Verse 13,

(2) J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XV. p. 5.

Govinda III of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa family, who ruled between 794-813 A. D.¹ is said to have invaded Orissa.² Again according to Tarānatha's account,³ the political condition of Orissa was in chaos in the 9th century A. D. Taking these facts into consideration I am of opinion that no epigraphic record of the Bhauma family, so far discovered, can be assigned to the 9th century A. D.

I have stated in the Somavaṃśī chapter that Janamejaya established his sovereignty over Orissa after fatally defeating the king of that country in the last decade of the 9th century A. D. In the case of supposition that Bhauma rulers used the Harṣa era in their plates, we find that Daṇḍi-mahādevī was reigning in 793-94 A. D. It is therefore not improbable that the king who fell victim to Janamejaya was third or fourth in descent from Daṇḍi-mahādevī.

That the Tuṅga rulers were feudatory of the Bhauma kings, is now evident from the grants, Nos. 12 and 13, which were issued at the request of Viṇitatuṅga. It can be held that the Bhauma kings established suzerain authority over Kaliṅga, first because Śubhākara I is said to have conquered it and secondly no Gaṅga ruler of Kaliṅga, who can be supposed to be contemporaneous of Bhauma kings, assumed suzerain title. Again the sovereignty of Bhauma kings over Koṅgada can be gathered from the fact that they granted villages in Koṅgada. No Śailodbhava ruler, contemporaneous of Bhauma kings, bore any title indicative of his sovereignty. Besides it is not probable that Śubhākara I led his military expedition against Kaliṅga, without subjugating Koṅgada which intervened between his own kingdom and hostile territory. Apparently Janamejaya simultaneously established overlordship over Kaliṅga, Koṅgada and Utkala after destroying the king of the last mentioned country only, who held sovereignty over other two countries.

It can be gleaned from the grant, No. 7, that architecture was in flourishing condition during the rule of Bhauma family. In

(1) E. I. Vol. VII, App. II, p. 3. (2) Ibid Vol. XVIII, p. 240.

(3) Ind. Ant. Vol. IV, p. 360-66.

the grant, No. 1, there is an indication of prevalence of Buddhism and of revival of Hinduism. Evidently this Bhauma family played an important role in the history of Orissa.

One word more regarding the origin of this family. The editor of the grant, No. 1, suggested the connection of the Bhauma family of Orissa with the Naraka family of Assam. The Naraka family* may be linked up with the demon Naraka of the Purāṇas according to which he was a son of Viṣṇu and Bhūmi (Earth). He was also called Bhauma. There is therefore the ground to connect the Bhauma family of Orissa with the Naraka family of Assam. But it is not probable that the former family hailed from Assam.

In the Section A of the Chapter II the Bhauma family has been supposed to have belonged to the Bhūyāṇ people of the northern hilly tracts of Orissa. The Bhūyāṇs should not be confounded with the Bhumijas who are even now out of the pale of civilisation. Similarly the Bhūyāṇs of the Mahāvagga and Majjhima Nikāya of the Pali literature, who on their way to Magadha with cart-loads of merchandise met Buddha and became his disciple, should not be taken for the Bhumijas; for, it is not probable that the latter ever carried on a lucrative trade before the Christian era. It is the Hinduised Bhūyāṇs who are identifiable with the Bhauma family of the copper-plates and with the Bhūyāṇs of the Pāli literature.

The tradition, current in the Orissa States, relates that the Hinduised Bhūyāṇs are the representatives of Monkeys that aided Rāma in his invasion of Laṅkā. This tradition is as old as the Oriyā Rāmāyaṇa by Balarāma Dāsa who flourished about the end of the 15th century A.D. The poet narrates in the Kiṣkīṇḍhā Kāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa that out of the army recruited by Sugrīva for Rāma's cause, some lost their way to Laṅkā (vaṇā hele) in course of march and reached the Boṇāi State; some proceeded towards the left of the proper route leading to Laṅkā (Vāma āḍe gale) and settled in Bamaṇḍā (Bamara State). It is needless to mention here that the Hinduised Bhūyāṇs are now found in large number in the States of Bamara and Bonai. Apparently there is no evidence to

lend support to the hypothesis that the Bhauma family of Orissa hailed from Assam.

CHRONOLOGY OF BHAUMA RULERS

Maharāja Kṣemaṅkaradeva alias Nṛgātapha

Maharāja Śivakaradeva I (Queen Jayāvalidevī)

Śubhākaradeva alias Unmatasinha

Maharājādhirāja (Queen Mādhavidevī)

A. D. 660-61

Śivakaradeva II
Maharājādhirāja
A. D. 679-680

Śāntikaradeva I alias Gayāḍa I
alias Lalitahāra I
A.D. 699-700

Maharājādhirāja
(Queen Tribhuvana Mahādevī, A. D. 716-17)
She ascened the throne

Śubhākaradeva II alias Sinhaketu
alias Kusumahāra I
A.D. 709-10

Maharājādhirāja

Śāntikaradeva II alias Gayāḍa II
alias Lopabhāra
Maharājādhirāja
(Queen Hirā-mahādevī)

Śubhākaradeva III
alias Kusumahāra II
Maharājādhirāja
A.D. 747-48

Śivakaradeva III
alias Lalitahāra II
Maharājādhirāja
A. D. 773-74

Śāntikaradeva III
(Queen Dharma-mahādevī)
Maharājādhirāja

Śubhākaradeva IV
He was succeeded to the throne by
his queen and the latter by her daughter
Daṇḍī-mahādevī A. D. 787-94
Maharājādhirāja

INFORMATIONS AVAILABLE FROM NEWLY DISCOVERED

No. Reference. <i>contd</i>	Place-names.	Genealogy.
11 Unpublished Talcher plate of Subhākaradeva year 141, Bhādra. Vadi 2.	(42) Guheśvara-pāṭaka (place of issue) (43) Aḍḍhendrakonā in (44) Dakṣiṇa Toṣaliviṣaya.	<p>Sāntikara (Queen Tribhuvana-mahādevī)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Kusumahāra I</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Lonabhāra alias Sāntikara Queen Hirā-Mahādevī</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Kusumahāra II alias Subhākara</p>
12 Unpublished Talcher plate of Sivakaradeva year 167. Puṣa, vadi 3.	(45) Guheśvara-pāṭaka (place of issue) (46) Kallāpi in (47) Purvakhaṇḍa-viṣaya in (48) Uttara Toṣali (49) Trikatā on the north-west (50) Jota in the South (51) Bīṭavīra on West. (52) Tailakhāta on North-West (53) Jayāśrama-vihāra (place where the gift was made.)	<p>Unmaṭasiṇha alias Subhākara I</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Gayāḍa I alias Sāntikara I (Queen Tribhuvana-mahādevī)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Sinhaketu</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Gayād II alias Lonabhāra alias Sāntikara II (Queen Hirā-Mahādevī)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Subhākara II Sivakara</p>
13 Unpublished Talcher plate of Sivakaradeva.	(54) Guheśvara-pāṭaka (place of issue) (55) Suradhipura in (56) Purvakhaṇḍa-viṣaya in (57) Uttara Toṣali (58) Tamalā-Khaṇḍakṣetra (59) Sumayi (river.) (59 a) Gayāḍapura (59 b) Pustariyāpura	<p>"</p>
14 Unpublished plate of Dharma-mahādevī	(60) Guheśvarapāṭaka place of issue (61) Deśalāgrāma (62) Śakembā (where the gift was made)	<p>Unmaṭasiṇha</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Gayāḍa</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Kusumahāra Lalitahāra</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Sāntikara (queen Dharma-mahādevī)</p>

DIX A

COPPER-PLATES OF BHAUMA RULERS

Donee.	Officers.	Remarks.
<p>Bāmanapāla | Damodarapāla | Suryyapāla</p>		<p>The Gotra-name of the donee is not mentioned. He was not probably a Brāhmaṇa.</p> <p>The title of the donor is Mahārājādhirāja</p>
<p>Gift was made at the request of Vinī-tatuṅga for the worship of Buddha-bhaṭṭaraka.</p>	<p>Dutak-Rānaka Sri Bichitrādhya W.—Mahākṣapaṭalika Bhogi Devapṛyāka H.—Peḍāpāla Kayeva deva E.—Rāmavardhana and his father Rasabhavardhana</p>	<p>Subhākara I defeated the Kings of Rāḍha country and Kalinga country. He also married the daughter of the king of Rāḍha country.</p> <p>The title of the donor is Mahārājādhirāja</p>
<p>Artiiharabhaṭṭa | Nitebhaṭṭa | Sridharabhaṭṭa | G.—Śāṇḍilya Pr.—Brihaspati Yama-dagni and Devalya I. F. Kolāṅcha</p>		

APPENDIX B.

APPROXIMATE TIME OF BHANJA RULERS.

We find in the Somavaṁśi grant, No. 9, that the donee was a resident of the village Śilābhañjapati. This name of the village probably owes its origin to the ruler Śilābhañja. In that case, Śilābhañja was anterior to Yayāti Mahāśivagupta, the donor of the grant, who is supposed to have flourished in the middle of the 10th century A. D. This Śilābhañja seems to be identical with Śilābhañja I of the Bhañja chronological table.

Niyārṇṇama, the father of Vijyā, who is the queen of Raṇabhañja of the Bhañja grant, No. 11, seems to be identical with Niyārṇṇava, the grandfather of Dharmakhedi of the Gaṅga grant, No. 23, who is supposed to have ascended the throne in Śaka 897 or A. D. 975. My view regarding the initial year of the Gaṅga era is now in agreement with that of Mr. Jogendrachandra Ghosh whose paper on the initial date of the Gaṅga era has, of late, appeared in the Indian Antiquary (Vol. LXI, pp. 237-38) Apparently I can now say emphatically that Dharmakhedi's accession to the throne took place in 975 A. D. In that case, his grandfather Niyārṇṇava can be supposed to have ruled some time between 910-970 A. D. Hence Raṇabhañja, the son-in-law of Niyārṇṇama, cannot be supposed to be later than 1010 A. D.

I have said in the chapter IV (section C) that the Bhañja rulers were ousted from Baud by Someśvaradeva of the solar dynasty and subsequently Śilābhañja III recovered the lost kingdom. This Someśvaradeva has been identified with Someśvaradeva II of the Chola family whose approximate date is 1060 A. D. It can, therefore, be held now that after the death of Raṇabhañja the Bhañja family, being driven out of Baud, which probably comprised in the upper Khiñjali, ruled in Ghoomsur, which perhaps formed a part and parcel of the lower Khiñjali.

The Chola rule in Baud and Sonepur seems to have terminated

before 1114 A. D. for one ruler of Sonapur, Bhujabala by name, is known to have been defeated by Jajalladeva I of Ratanpur. We can, therefore, hold now that Śilābhañja III recovered the kingdom in the first quarter of the 12th century A. D. Hence it is not probable that the immediate predecessors of Śilābhañja III made any land grant in Baud area.

The facsimile-print of the Bhañja grant, No. 15, has, of late, appeared in *J. B. O. R. S.* Vol. XVIII. The editor has interpreted the symbols representing the numerals of the year of this grant as 800 and held that this year belonged to Vikrama era. I have carefully scrutinised these symbols. The first symbol is quite similar in form to that given in the *Prāchīna lipi-mālā* by Gouri-shankar Hirachand Ojha (Plate LXXIII. Col. 3). The second symbol is not different from that given in the same work (Plate LXXI. Col. 6). They, therefore, denote 10 and 7 respectively, not 8 and 100. Thus the year is 17. This is probably the regnal year of the donor.

The symbols representing the numerals of the year of the Bhañja grant, No. 24, have been accurately interpreted by the late Professor Keilhorn as 288. According to the same authority this year belonged to the Harṣa era.* Apparently the year 288 corresponds to 894-95 A. D. This grant is perhaps the latest record in which the symbolical representation of the numerals is found. No record of Orissa of the 10th century A. D. contains the numerical symbol. Apparently Śatrubhañja of the grant, No. 15, cannot be assigned to a period later than the first half of the 10th century A. D.

The defeat of Jagadekamalla by Yaśabhañja has been mentioned in the grant, No. 22. This Jagadekamalla has been identified with the Mehār chief Jagamalla, who flourished in the first quarter of the 13th century A. D. by the late Professor R. D. Banerjee.† But in my opinion it is difficult to determine who this Jagadekamalla was, for we find in the history several rulers having the name

* E. I. Vol. VI, p. 134. Foot-notes 5 and 6.

† *History of Orissa*, Vol. I, p. 186.

Jagadekamalla. Yaśabhañja can, however, be assigned on palaeographic ground to the 13th century A. D.

A copper-plate grant of Nettabhañja has been published very recently in J. A. H. R. S., Vol. VII, (pp. 110-14). Its find-spot is Polesor in Athagarh Taluk in Ganjam. Nettabhañja, the donor, was the son of Raṇabhañja and grandson of Nettabhañja. He assumed the title *Mahāmāṇḍaleśvar*.

The grant records the gift of Juraḍa village in Khiñjali to Bapaṇabhāṭṭa son of Guheśvarabhāṭṭa and grandson of Santosha-bhāṭṭa belonging to Viśvāmitra Gōtra and Panchārṣa Pravara. He was also a student of Kānva *sākhā* of Yajurveda. Apparently this Bapaṇabhāṭṭa is identicall with the donee of the Gaṅga grant, No. 30.

Nettabhañja's grant was issued from Kalyāṇapura on the occasion of the lunar eclipse of the full moon day of Fālguna. Rāyabhañja (Yuvarāja), Pātra Jaśodhara (Aksapatalika), Āśānanda (Pratihārī) and Santosamahādevī are mentioned among the officers of the grant. It is needless to say that this grant precludes further the solution of the chronology of the Khiñjali Bhañjas.

APPENDIX C

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON SOMAVAMSI KINGS.

It has been pointed out in the foregoing pages that in the 2nd half of the 11th century A.D., Sonpur was ruled by some Chiefs who did not belong to the Somavamśa. Apparently, Kumāra Someśvaradeva of the Somavamśi grant cannot be supposed to have issued grant in that very Sonpur at that time.

We learn that Rājarāja of the Gaṅga dynasty subjugated Utkala before Śaka 997 or A. D. 1075.* Rājarāja's opponent King of Utkala seems to be Karṇakesari, a descendant of Uddyotakesari. It appears therefore that Karṇakesari was subdued, being simultaneously attacked by Jayasimha, the General of Ramapāla,† from the north and Rājarāja of the Gaṅga dynasty from the south. However after this event the Gaṅga supremacy prevailed in Orissa and lasted for a period over three centuries. It is not probable therefore that there could be any Mahābhavagupta in Orissa after 1075 A.D., whom Kumāra Someśvaradeva referred to as his overlord in the grant. Evidently his date cannot be later than 1060 A.D.

Uddyotakesari granted Kośala to Abhimanyu who was not alive at the time of execution of the afore-said grant. The probability therefore is that Kumāra Someśvaradeva's overlord Mahābhavagupta was a descendant of Uddyotakesari. Apparently Uddyotakesari cannot be supposed to be later than 1020 A.D.

In the conclusion I may mention one fact which has no bearing on the present topic. The editor of the grant, No. 15, of the family in question read the text running on the line 6 in the inner side of the 3rd plate as *asmadvāṅgānvaye*. But I have found on scrutiny of the facsimile-print that the precise reading is *asmadvamśakṣaye*.

* E. I. Vol. IV, pp. 314-18.

† See above p. 76.

APPENDIX D.

RULERS OF UNKNOWN FAMILIES IN KALIṄGA.

We do not know to which family the rulers of the subjoined table belong. They have not mentioned like the early Gaṅga rulers in their grants the god Gokaṛṇeśvara enthroned on the top of the Mahendra Mountain, nor have they given any indication as to their connection with the Gaṅga family. We find however that neither the early Gaṅga rulers nor the rulers of the subjoined table assumed any title indicative of paramount authority.

We are told by Hiuen Tsang that the Kaliṅgas perished by the curse of a Ṛishi. Thereupon their country (Southern Kaliṅga) remained desolate for some centuries and was then repopled by immigrants. It is very probable that these immigrants came from the Āndhra country lying to the south-west of the Southern Kaliṅga at that time. In support of this proposition I like to adduce below some facts of much importance.

The tradition relating to the origin of the Śailodbhava family as recorded in their grants (Nos. 3 to 6) reveals that one Pulindasena, famous among the Kaliṅgas did not covet sovereignty for himself. He worshipped Bhagavān in order to get a capable ruler. Thereupon the latter created a person out of *Śilā* (rock). Because of his origin from *Śilā* he was called Śailodbhava and became the founder of the ruling family of Koṅgada. The importance of this tradition lies in the fact that the population of Koṅgada mainly consisted of the Kaliṅgas who, declining in power, acknowledged the authority of a person not belonging to their race in Koṅgada.

That Koṅgada was inhabited by the Kaliṅgas has also been alluded to in the Śailodbhava grant, No. 1. The donor claimed lordship over the entire population of Kaliṅga, but assumed no suzerain title. Evidently the Kaliṅga people, whom he held under subjection, were none but the people of the same name of Koṅgada

or the Northern Ganjam District. There is no evidence whatsoever as to his suzerainty over the Southern Kalinga.

It can be gleaned from the inscriptions of Aśoka and Khāravēla existing at Bhubaneshwar, that the district of Puri was the abode of the Kalingas. The mention of Gangarides-Calinge by Pliny has led the scholars to suppose that the east-coast region of the Indian peninsula, extending from the Ganges southwards, was inhabited by the Kalinga people. This assumption finds also corroboration in the description, found in the Purāṇas that the Vaitaraṇī flows right through the Kalinga country.* Evidently the Kalinga people occupied the Districts of Northern Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. The tongue, now spoken by the people of these districts, belong to the northern linguistic group. Apparently we can put reliance upon the description, found in the Mahābhārata, that the Kalingas were allied in origin to the Aṅgas, Vaṅgas, Pundras and Suhmas† whose representatives now speak also northern vernaculars. But it is significant to note that: in the region, extending southwards from the Mahendra (*i. e.*, Southern Kalinga) the Vernacular of the Dravidian origin predominates now ; this is no doubt due to the predominating factor of the Āndhras in the population of the Southern Kalinga. The Āndhras probably penetrated into the Southern Kalinga during the period of lordship of the family to which Śaktivarman of the grant, No. 2, of the subjoined table belonged. He appears to have belonged to the Vāsiṣṭhiputri family of the Nāgarjunakoṇḍā inscriptions of the 3rd century A.D.‡

* Matsya Purāṇa. Ch. 185 and Mahābhārata, Viṣma, Ch. 114.

† Mahābhārata, Ādi, Ch. 104.

‡ E. I. Vol. XX, pp. 12-20. •

APPEN-
RULERS OF UNKNOWN

No.	Reference	Place-names	Donee
1.	Komarti P. of Maharaja Chandavarman E. I. Vol. IV. pp. 142-45 E. Hultzsch.	(1) Kalinga (2) Kohetura	Devaśarmā G.—Bhāradvāja Ch.—Vājasaneyā
2.	Ragolu P. of Śaktivarman E. I. Vol. XII, pp. 1-3 E. Hultzsch.	(3) Pistapura (place of issue) (4) Rākaluva in (5) Kalingaviṣaya	Kumāraśarma G.—Sāvarṇas Pr. Pañchārṣa Ś.—Vājasaneyā
3.	Brihataprostha Gr. of Umāvarman E. I. Vol. XII, pp. 4-6 E. Hultzsch	(6) Sihapura (place of issue) (7) Brihataprostha (8) Dantayavāgu	Haridatta G.—Aupamanyavas S.—Bahvricha
4.	Kalinga Gr. of Nanda- prabhañjanavarmā Ind. Ant. Vol. XIII, pp. 48-50 J. F. Fleet.	(9) Sārapalli (place of issue) (10) Deyavāṭa (11) Akṣṭa-agrahāra	Harischandrasvāmī G.—Devarāta

DIX D.

FAMILIES IN KAILĀGA

Donor		
<p>CHANDRAVARMAN (lord of Kalinga) year 6, day 15th bright fortnight of Chaitra</p>		
<p>SAKTIVARMAN Ornament of Vāsiṣṭhi- putri Māgadha family, 13th year, foolmoon day of Vaiśākha</p>	<p>W.—Minister Arjunadatta</p>	
<p>UMAVARMAN, (lord of Kalinga), 30th year, 20th day of Mārgaśīrṣa</p>	<p>W.—Haridatta's son, Record-officer.</p>	
<p>Nandaprabhañjanavarmā (lord of Kalinga)</p>		

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